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THE TIMES Tomorrow

Medway Man
Amanda Haigh introduces The Times Voters Panel

Protectionism under attack
The first of a four-part series setting the scene for the Williamsburg economic summit next weekend

Shades of summer
Suzy Menkes on cotton tops and cosmetics

Inquiry call over Forces deaths

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, has been urged to hold an inquiry into two weekend incidents in which eight British Servicemen died.

Mr Douglas Hoyle, who was Labour MP for Warrington until the dissolution of Parliament, said: "It is legitimate to ask whether sufficient money is available for military vehicle maintenance and whether either of these tragedies was caused because the vehicles were not properly serviced."

Soldiers die, page 2

RAF mourns, page 5

Big fall in jobless forecast

Unemployment will fall dramatically whether the Conservative Party or Labour wins the general election, according to forecasts by the City University Business School in London. The forecasts are based on an economic model radically different from those normally used.

Page 19

Police own up

After confessions by two policemen, the French Defence Minister ordered an inquiry into the detention for nine months of two Irish men and an Irish woman on arms and explosives charges. The three were freed on Friday night.

Page 16

New penalties

Short, sharp shock sentences and curfews on young offenders are among penalties introduced in the Criminal Justice Act, 1982, which comes into force tomorrow. But those aged under 21 may no longer be sent to jail or borstal.

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Pay ceiling call

Top salaries should not exceed £32,760 a year and there should be a national minimum wage of £90 a week, according to the National Union of Public Employees.

Page 2

Nazi clash

Thousands of West Germans protesting peacefully in the town of Bad Hildersheim against a return of 400 members of Adolf Hitler's Waffen SS clashed eventually with police when tear gas was thrown.

Page 10

Piggott's choice



Lester Piggott will ride the Geoffrey Wraggs-trained neo-no in Next week's Epsom Derby. Piggott has won the classic eight times.

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Replay sellout

Thursday's replay at Wembley of the FA Cup Final between Manchester United and Brighton, who drew 2-2 after extra time on Saturday, looks like being a sellout.

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Leader page, 15
Letters: On election issues, from Professor N. MacKenzie, and others; singing standards, from Sir Thomas Armstrong, and others

Leading articles: Conspiration; South African terror; Features, pages 12-14; Saving the Kalahari's wildlife; El Salvador heading for an economic Armageddon; Sierra repatriant; Christopher Driver on Britain's cosmopolitan palate; a profile of R. B. Kitaj; Obiter, page 16; Lord Clark

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Parkinson, Jenkin and Tebbit tipped in reshuffle

Senior Conservatives believe Sir Geoffrey Howe may become Home Secretary and Mr Norman Tebbit may switch to industry in a new Tory administration.

Mrs Thatcher said Mr Francis Pym was distressed by reports that he would fight to stay Foreign Secretary, but his friends repeated the claim.

The Chancellor and the CBI are sharply divided over economic strategy and prospects of curbing unemployment, according to disclosures last night.

Britain could have the most right wing government in the Western world if the Tories returned to power, Mr Roy Jenkins said.

Seventeen days before polling, millions of voters cannot identify leading politicians or their parties, a MORI poll finds (page 4).

Reduction in defence spending by a Labour government would be dependent on securing economic growth, Mr John Silkin said (page 4).

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sir Geoffrey Howe is regarded among senior Conservatives close to the Prime Minister as a likely successor to Mr William Whitelaw at the Home Office if the Tories win a second term on June 9.

Mr Norman Tebbit, who has been considered a strong contender to become Home Secretary, is thought more likely to be put in charge of the Department of Industry, clearing the way for the present Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkin another Thatcher trusty, to become Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Francis Pym is not expected by close colleagues of the Prime Minister to remain as Foreign Secretary after the election if the Tories win. She is believed to want to put one of her "own men" in charge of the Foreign Office, of which she is known to have a deep dislike, not in any way lessened by her experience during the Falklands war.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, would then become a candidate for Foreign Secretary. He is thought to be keen to move to a mainstream government post and Mrs Margaret Thatcher might want to reward him for his role in the Falklands war.

Mr Pym's friends last night affirmed that he would fight to retain his post as Foreign Secretary.

It was stated authoritatively that he felt pretty strongly about the matter because he had invested a lot of energy and effort into his first year in the job, one of the toughest in politics, and that he would be reluctant to see that thrown away.

However, suggestions that he would, if pushed, return to the backbenches appear to be stretching his stand. It is understood that although he would only leave the Foreign Office with the greatest reluctance, he might well be willing to accept another senior post, that of Home Secretary, if the Home Office were to fall vacant.

Pym likely to fight for job

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister said yesterday that Mr Francis Pym had been "very distressed indeed" by reports that he would resist any attempts to move him from the Foreign Office after the election. But Mr Pym's friends last night affirmed that he would fight to retain his post as Foreign Secretary.

It was stated authoritatively that he felt pretty strongly about the matter because he had invested a lot of energy and effort into his first year in the job, one of the toughest in politics, and that he would be reluctant to see that thrown away.

Mrs Thatcher's remarks on the affair were prompted by yesterday's headlines, which said: "Defiant Pym Digs in at FO and Pym Gives Thatcher an Ultimatum."

The Prime Minister, referring to the reported threat that Mr Pym would return to the backbenches if he was forced out of the Foreign Office, said: "That report is totally and utterly untrue. Mr Pym has had no such conversation or communication with me, and he is very distressed indeed at that totally false report."

She also denied that she had publicly "slapped" Mr Pym down at two campaign press conferences last week on the Falklands and on the possibility of a landslide Conservative majority. The fact remains, however, that Mr Pym, according to disclosures last night,

CBI oppose Howe on economy and jobs

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government and the CBI are at loggerheads over economic strategy and the prospect for reducing unemployment, according to fresh disclosures last night from the private discussions of the National Economic Development Council (Neddy). Ministers are shown to be pessimistic about jobs.

After Labour Party charges that the Cabinet had suppressed a gloomy Neddy appraisal of Britain's economic future, there is now evidence of a sharp divergence of view between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and leading employers.

Confidential minutes of the TUC economic committee, which has six members on the council, reveal that Sir Geoffrey Howe told both sides of industry at the council meeting on May 4 that ministers "firmly reject any co-ordinated expansion of demand as risking further inflation". The Chancellor did not foresee any early and dramatic reductions in unemployment.

By contrast, Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the CBI, looked to the forthcoming economic summit in Williamsburg in the United States for "a co-ordinated strategy for growth" which, if cautious, need not be inflationary.

The TUC minutes report Sir Terence's contributions as follows: "CBI members were worried about the fragile and depressed state of the world economy, especially in the light of its growing interdependence. Although there were some encouraging signs at present, the CBI did not anticipate much of a recovery."

"Movement so far had been very small and started from a very depressed base. For this reason, the CBI saw scope for action, including cautious expansion in some OECD countries, to sustain and strengthen any signs of recovery."

In his contribution, Sir Geoffrey blamed the inter-

er, who, like her, are strong supporters of Mr Tebbit, believe that she might be unwilling to offer him the Home Office "bed of nails", as one of them puts it, so early in his Cabinet career.

He is undoubtedly the rising star of the Government, but the job is seen as the most sensitive in the Cabinet, and not one obviously suited to Mr Tebbit's abrasive style.

Mrs Thatcher's close associates believe that she may feel that Mr Tebbit's career might best be advanced by putting him at the top of the department that will carry out much of the programme of selling off state industries outlined in the Tory manifesto.

He was Minister of State at the Department of Industry before his promotion to the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Employment in September, 1981.

Sir Geoffrey, after four years at the Treasury, during which he has secured for himself an almost impeccable position in the Government, was said to be ready for a move.

He may prefer the Foreign Office, but Mrs Thatcher's colleagues hope that he might

continue on back page, col 1

Five die in air show Starfighter crash



A West German policeman covering his eyes as he walks away from the wreckage of a Canadian Air Force Starfighter which crashed during an air show near Frankfurt yesterday, killing five people. The pilot parachuted to safety.

Police said the victims were parked in their car in woods near the airport. Pieces of burning debris set several other parked cars ablaze but caused no other casualties, Reuter reports.

A Canadian military spokesman said the aircraft, flown by Captain Alan Stephenson, aged 27, was in a formation of five CF104 Starfighters taking part in the display at the US Rhine-Main air force base, the military section of Frankfurt airport.

He said that Captain Stephenson performed two complete circuits and had levelled off into a low-speed fly-past near the spectators when the

aircraft malfunctioned. Police said it exploded in the air.

The area was thronged with people celebrating a holiday weekend. Up to half a million spectators were watching the display.

The West German Air Force alone has lost more than 250 Starfighters in the last few years. Several other European air forces and Japan have also had serious problems with the aircraft.

Doctors go into hiding in Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel's medical system was thrown into chaos yesterday when hundreds of striking doctors left their homes and hospitals for "unknown destinations", to avoid receiving back-to-work orders designed to break a bitter three-month strike over pay.

The action by the Israel Medical Association involved the "hijacking" of 70 tour buses, which were then reported to have dispersed throughout the country. The striking doctors were issued with instructions to carry ready cash and items of clothing which amounted to a summer survival kit.

There were contradictory reports about where the doctors would attempt to hide. Israel Radio claimed that one of the border crossings with Egypt had been closed to prevent them seeking sanctuary there.

The order to return to work comes into effect this morning. Mr Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney-General, made clear that it is backed by a prison sentence which will be enforced.

According to representatives of the doctors, who want their pay to be virtually doubled, only 10 per cent of the country's normal medical staff were by last night on duty in hospitals and clinics.

The Government was reported to be considering a suggestion that the strikers should be mobilized under army reserve legislation.

Some 80 per cent of Israel's hospital directors sent a cable to Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, warning that they could no longer be responsible for what happened.

At a Cabinet meeting lasting more than four hours, most ministers backed a decision by Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, not to increase the 22 per cent offer already made to the doctors.

Even ministers who have whose sympathy in the past with the doctors' claim pointed out that granting it could cause the already overstretched treasury to be overwhelmed.

Strike leaders denied the Government's assertion that the back-to-work orders would be valid even if not delivered personally. Government legal advisers also said the decision of the doctors to resign en masse before leaving their posts does not invalidate the orders.

PLO fear of split Arafat moves to end 'mutiny' in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, was last night preparing to expel from his Fatah guerrilla movement the PLO officers who yesterday pointedly refused to accept him any longer as their leader.

PLO officials in Damascus were expressing something akin to despair that the "mutiny" in the Bekaa Valley - which they believe has been instigated by Syria and Libya - could not be brought to an end without dividing the movement.

Mr Arafat himself was yesterday in the northern city of Tripoli on his fourth visit to Lebanon in 10 days, after a meeting of Fatah's executive committee had instructed the eight leading Palestinian officers involved in the rebellion to obey the orders of Mr Arafat as their immediate commander. The eight refused to obey the instruction.

PLO officials here believe Libya has given up to £750,000 to dissident members of Fatah in Syria and Libya to create further dissent among the guerrillas.

The PLO suspects privately that Syria seems bent on

Car bomb blamed on apartheid

Pretoria (Reuter). - A Roman Catholic Archbishop yesterday laid much of the blame for Friday's bombing, in which 17 people died, on the South African Government's Racial Separation policies.

"Essentially the escalation of violence is a response by desperate people to the built-in violence in an apartheid society", Archbishop Dennis Hurley, chairman of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, said in a statement.

The bomb wounded 188 people, the worst guerrilla attack in South Africa's history, when it exploded in front of Air Force headquarters on a busy shopping street.

Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said that states harbouring members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) could not expect South Africa to sit back. "Acts of terror... will not be tolerated and South Africa will plan her reaction at her own discretion and in her own interests."

In Nairobi, Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, said it was too early to say whether his organization was responsible for the blast.

Reprisal threat, page 8

Angry fans demand Oval refund

Somerset supporters besieged the Surrey secretary's office at the Oval yesterday after the John Player League cricket match was called off by the captains and umpires at 1.40. About 1,000 people had paid admission.

Ground staff said the pitch was dry, but the captains refused to play, saying the Vauxhall end was too wet. The match should have started at 2.0. When it was announced it would not be played, spectators demanded their money back. Extra police were called but not needed.

Tony Brown, the Somerset secretary, told supporters: "If you don't get your money back from Surrey, you'll get it back from us. Surrey had offered the spectators alternative admission to any of their matches this season."

Reports, page 22

Soviet drive against Solzhenitsyn fund

Moscow (NYT) - Since the middle of last week a Leningrad court has been the scene of a treason trial that appears to represent the most determined effort yet to suppress the Solzhenitsyn Fund, a semi-clandestine group that has aided thousands of Soviet political prisoners and their families over the past decade.

A former journalist, Valery Repin, aged 32, has spent hours in the dock confessing that his work as Leningrad manager of the fund made him a thoughtless pawn of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

His wife, testifying for the prosecution, has corroborated his confession and pleaded for the court's mercy. More than

two dozen others have affirmed their role in the purported treachery.

The trial is likely to be followed by the trial of the fund's Moscow manager, Mr Sergei Khodorovich.

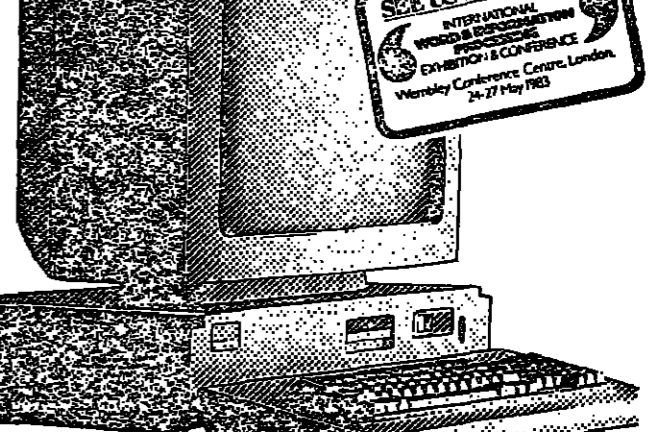
The scope of the authorities' efforts and the length of the trial, which has already run four days, and will resume next week, suggest the priority that they attach to the suppression of the fund.

The fund, incorporated in Switzerland, offers aid to inmates of prisons, labour camps and psychiatric hospitals, and to those condemned to terms of exile.

Solzhenitsyn interview, page 11

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Union calls for £32,760 salary limit in move to help low paid

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A national "maximum wage" of £32,760 a year, - seven times as much as a new workers' minimum of £90 a week - has been proposed in the course of an internal TUC survey on measures to counteract low pay.

The idea comes from the National Union of Public Employees, which represents 700,000 traditionally low-paid workers in local government, the health services and universities and regards that figure as a "perfectly reasonable" top salary for anyone in Britain to earn.

In evidence to the TUC investigation, Nupe says its members "object to the contrast between the low wages that many of them receive and the gross overvaluation of certain jobs at the top of both public and private industry".

The union acknowledges the practical difficulties in establishing maximum salary levels, but insists: "It will be difficult for unions to look sensibly at negotiating structures within their sectors in order to accommodate action on low pay, without looking at the implications for the whole pay structure, including top salaries."

But the idea of a 7:1 maximum spread between highest and lowest paid workers gets short shrift from some of the better-off brethren. The First Division Association, representing Whitehall mandarins, the airline pilot's union, Balpa, and the Engineers and Managers Association are among those

who rush to the defence of existing differentials.

The FDA says that such an arrangement would "cut across the rate for the job", discourage unionization at the highest levels and do little or nothing to help the lower paid.

The difference in view emerges in a TUC economic committee policy document on low pay, due to be discussed at the general council on Wednesday. After hearing the views of unions representing nearly seven million members, the TUC finds widespread support for a commitment to a low pay target for the negotiators. The most popular figure is two-thirds of average gross male earnings, which yield a target of £90 a week.

Some unions believe that figure is too high. The clerical union, Apex, insists it is neither realistic nor amenable, and the tailors and garment workers think it is unrealistic and will therefore not succeed in mobilizing members, particularly women. Other unions argue that it should be phased in over a two to four-year period.

The TUC found wide recognition of the need for government backing for the TUC low pay target for both public and private sectors. "Although there is little optimism that this would be forthcoming from the present government, it is argued that its policies on low pay and youth wages should be exposed."

Furthermore, there is clear agreement among unions on a

commitment to be sought from the Labour Party that in government it would observe the low pay target in respect of its own employees, including making available financial resources and supporting its wider application in the private sector.

Bringing all full-time workers to a minimum of £90 a week, whether by statute or by tripartite agreement between unions, employers and the government, would add between 3 and 5 per cent to the national wage bill, according to one union calculation, without taking into account any knock-on effects if unions sought to maintain differentials.

But most unions, the paper adds, would not seek to use such an exercise for self-interest. "There is broad acceptance by unions that progress in improving low pay will imply higher percentage increases for them than for higher paid workers."

There would have to be a vigorous "educational" campaign.

The TUC yesterday published international comparisons on pensions, arguing that Britain has "a poor record". Figures from the National Pensioners' Convention showed that a single pensioner in Belgium, France or West Germany receives more than half average earnings for those countries. In Britain the pension is worth less than a quarter of average earnings. Britons also tend to retire later than their Continental counterparts.

Petrol bomb thrown in Londonderry riot

From Richard Ford, Belfast

About 200 youths pelted the Royal Ulster Constabulary with petrol bombs at the weekend and shots were fired during almost five hours of the worst rioting in Londonderry since the hunger strikes two years ago.

Five hundred petrol bombs were thrown at the police during disturbances in the Bogside area of the city, which ended early yesterday after the police fired several rounds of plastic bullets to disperse the gangs.

At the height of the rioting several shots were fired at security forces. They returned the fire but do not think anyone was hit. Two policemen were slightly injured by stones and a police Land-Rover was damaged when it was set on fire.

The police believe they were deliberately lured into the confrontation, which occurred on the second anniversary of the hunger strike death of Patsy O'Hara, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army.

Shortly before 11pm on Saturday they were called to investigate a suspicious device near the Savoy Bar. When they arrived they discovered that it had been moved to waste ground, and then the riot began. The device was later found to contain tins of sand.

Earlier there had been three attempts to bring the police into the area when a public house in William Street was set alight, a lorry was burnt near the Guildhall and a bus was hijacked and burnt by a gang of youths.

Ten men, including a former Belfast city councillor, were charged at Belfast magistrates' court on Saturday with a series of terrorist offences on evidence given by Mr Henry Kirkpatrick, an alleged INLA "supergrass", and were remanded in custody.

Among the accused are James Brown, chairman of the Belfast executive of the Irish Republican Society Party, the political wing of the INLA, who faces a charge of murdering a police constable; Kevin McQuillan, the party's vice-chairman; and Sean Flynn, who recently resigned from Belfast City Council and is charged with conspiracy to murder members of the RUC, and membership of the INLA.

Climbers hurt in three falls

Three men were injured, two seriously, in climbing accidents at the weekend. Mr Graham Pitt, aged 20, a student, of St George Avenue, Windle, St Helens, Merseyside, is believed to have fallen from a considerable height at Surprise View Rocks, Haithorpe, Derbyshire. He suffered extensive injuries to his spine, pelvis and chest.

Mr Noel Crane, aged 19, of Banerdown, Bathaston, Avon, who was rescued by an RAF helicopter after a 150ft fall in the Wye Valley at Wintors Leap, Gloucestershire, was yesterday "seriously ill" with multiple fractures in the intensive care unit of Frenchay Hospital, near Bristol.

Mr Richard Hodges, aged 18, also a student, of Ernest Road, Horsham, Essex, received head and arm injuries when he fell from Froggatt Edge, Derbyshire.

Missing officer 'not a risk'

The Ministry of Defence yesterday denied that there were any security implications in the disappearance of a senior officer working at the Royal College of Military Science, Shrivenham, Wiltshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Godley, aged 49, vanished six weeks ago after leaving his married quarters near the college for work. He is commandant and chief instructor of the joint work study school. His car was found in Folkestone. There was an empty revolver in the boot.

They were found early yesterday and taken to the RAF hospital at Wroughton, near Swindon, but were dead on arrival.

Soldiers dead in truck

Military and civilian police last night were investigating the deaths of two part-time soldiers on a night exercise on Salisbury Plain.

Corporal William Kerr, married, of Tiger Way, Downs Road, Lower Clapton, and Lance-Corporal Richard Desmond, of Park Avenue, Stratford, both east London, were found in the cab of an Army truck.

An Army spokesman said there were no signs of violence. A theory is that they died of carbon monoxide poisoning. They were found early yesterday and taken to the RAF hospital at Wroughton, near Swindon, but were dead on arrival.

Courts have stricter powers

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Stricter and more flexible powers for courts sentencing young offenders, coupled with important changes in the rights of adult defendants, come into force tomorrow under provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1982.

Prison and borstal are abolished as penalties for offenders aged under 21 and replaced by a new sentence of "youth custody" which, with detention centre orders, will be the only custodial penalties for that age group.

Courts will have a wide range of powers to impose "short, sharp shock" three-week custodial sentences on young offenders, impose "curfew" restrictions and order them to refrain for a specified time from activities, such as attending football matches.

For adults there is a new legally aided right of appeal to a crown court against a refusal of bail. But the defendant's right to make an unsworn statement from the dock is abolished and, for the first time, courts can remand an accused in his absence without bail.

Unlike borstal, the new "youth custody" for young offenders will be a sentence of fixed length, normally up to four months maximum, but it may be extended to life for murder or manslaughter. Courts can also make new, short detention centre orders for only three weeks.

But the Act says that custody must be imposed only where no other penalty is appropriate, and only when an offender is legally represented and after social inquiry reports have been made.

To encourage greater use of non-custodial measures, courts will have increased powers to specify activities that offenders aged under 17 must undertake as part of a supervision order.

They include the power to impose a "curfew" or night restriction order, requiring offenders to stay indoors during specified hours or on certain days, and curfailing activities.

Courts will also be able to order offenders who are the subject of care orders to be removed from their homes for up to six months. That is to prevent persistent offenders in care being returned home by local authority social workers.

The age for community service, where the probation service can provide facilities, is dropped from 17 to 16. The provisions, which form the main body of the Act, reinforce powers brought in earlier this year under which courts can hold parents responsible for fines and compensation imposed on offenders aged under 17 and conditions attached to probation orders on offenders aged over 17.

There will also be new safeguards for children in local authority care who are held in secure accommodation. From tomorrow they must be released or brought before a juvenile court within 72 hours.

For adults the most controversial measure is that which allows the accused to be remanded in his absence, with his consent, on three successive occasions up to a limit of 28 days.

The National Association of Probation Officers, which is expected to boycott two of the new measures by refusing to recommend or supervise night curfews and the restrictions prohibiting offenders from certain activities, is urging politicians to give a commitment that the measures will be reassessed and revoked after the election.

In a letter to the four main political parties it says: "We consider the policing of curfews to be a totally inappropriate role for probation officers or social workers."



This wellington-clad exhibitor preparing for the opening of the Chelsea Flower Show tomorrow is clearly undaunted by some of the worst weather in the show's history.

Tomorrow the show is open to members of the Royal Horticultural Society; the first public day is Wednesday. However, it may be advisable to go along on Thursday or Friday, since the London Weather Centre says, rather carefully, that it looks as though it may become drier by then.

Whether there have been 36 consecutive wet days in London so far depends on how the day is measured. If between 9am and 9pm, there have been that number, but they include two days when only a trace was recorded. (Photograph: Chris Harris.)



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Sentencing young offenders

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MPs were misled, says barred jail officer

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Richard Brown, chief education officer at Holloway women's prison, yesterday broke his silence to defend himself against being barred from the jail over his professional contract with a former prisoner.

"I was helping her to get a university place to study English," he told *The Times*. "I have not broken prison rules."

Mr Brown said that Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, misled MPs in a parliamentary answer on May 13 by ascribing powers to Miss Joy Kinsley, Holloway's governor, she does not have.

Miss Kinsley instructed Mr Brown to give her a written assurance that he would not get in touch with the former prisoner. Mr Brown says he refused because links between classes in prison and education outside are essential to a prisoner's chances of rehabilitation.

Mr Brown said he was yesterday visiting two former inmates of Holloway in a mental hospital.

The key to the controversy is prison rule 81. Mr Mellor said the rule requires education officers to make the governor aware of contacts with former prisoners.

Mr Mellor then went on to add: "... and it is open to the governor to prohibit them if in the particular case he considers it advisable to do so in the interests of good order and discipline."

But the rule says nothing about powers of prohibition. It says merely: "No officer shall without the knowledge of the governor communicate with any person who he knows to be a former prisoner or a relative or friend of a former prisoner."

There is, however, a rule which gives the governor powers to prohibit contact with a former prisoner. But it is in a document which Mr Mellor did not mention and which Mr Brown says does not apply to him.

The document is headed, "Home Office Staff Handbook: Non-industrial Staff". Rule 295 in the handbook refers to prison rule 81 and adds: "It will be for the governor, or the superior officer, to decide whether the contact with an ex-prisoner, relative or friend of a prisoner, or ex-prisoner, should be allowed, and if so to give whatever advice may be considered appropriate."

Mr Brown's case is that he complied with prison rule 81, but that rule 295 does not apply to him because he is not "Home Office staff."

Science report Weedkiller with dioxin banned in Germany

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Another European country has stopped production of 2,4,5-T, the controversial weedkiller that contains tiny quantities of dioxin.

The latest issue of *New Scientist* reports that production of 1,200 tonnes a year has been stopped in West Germany because new environmental regulations forbid the transportation of wastes contaminated with dioxin.

Although the German process for making 2,4,5-T produced a low level of contamination, it resulted in almost four kg of dioxin contaminated waste each year. That was shipped to Aastorp for incineration on special ships in the North Sea.

The ban by the West German Government is another consequence of the dioxin waste controversy which erupted in 1976 from the explosion at the chemical works that devastated the small Lombardy town of Seveso.

Forty-one barrels of well-travelled Italian dioxin waste from that plant were found in France last week. Dioxin is a colourless crystal made up of the basic elements of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and chlorine. There are about 75 types, distinguished from one another by the number of chlorine atoms.

The word dioxin has come into common use to mean the most poisonous member of the family, a variety known as 2,3,7,8-TCDD. Experiments on laboratory animals show that TCDD is less poisonous than botulin, tetanus and diphtheria toxins, but rather more so than strychnine and arsenic.

Cancer and genetic diseases are caused in animals. But as there are no scientifically controlled studies of its effects on man, the impact on people is judged from industrial accidents. They have happened in Britain at Belper, in Derbyshire, in west Germany and in North America.

A serious accident in 1949 at Millers, in West Virginia, in a plant producing herbicide directly contaminated 121 workers. They have been followed for the past 33 years by the University of Cincinnati's Institute of Environmental Health.

That study reports that the death rate among them and the rates of cancer and other chronic diseases over the long term, are little different from those among the normal population.

Christian CND in vigil at air base

From Nicholas Timmins, Upper Heyford

The Christian section of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament yesterday spent the day discussing theology and non-violent direct action in a muddy field outside the United States Air Force base at Upper Heyford, in Oxfordshire, before deciding that some people would try to go over the wire today to pray on the base.

About 80 people stayed on after a march of about 2,000 to the base on Saturday. An ecumenical service for Pentecost was held, followed by a vigil throughout Saturday night.

The Bishop of Kensington, the Right Rev Mark Santer and the Bishop of Dudley the Right Rev Anthony Dumper, joined the march to the base, which houses F1-11 nuclear bombers. Gifts of a cherry tree and a cross were accepted outside the base by Mr Peter Blaker, the

Minister of State for the Armed Forces. He took the gifts, he said, "to show that we too are committed to peace, as committed as anyone else in our country."

Lady Olga Maitland, the founder of Women and Families for Defence, spent the weekend in a mobile camper handing out leaflets supporting the Government's stand on defence to Christian CND supporters and in villages around the base.

She said that she had been received without hostility but accused CND of misusing a religious occasion for political purposes.

Mr Paul Johns, the chairman of Christian CND and a Methodist, said that the distinction between religious and political activity was artificial.

Mercouri sees omen for marbles' return

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture and Sciences and scourge of the British for not returning the Elgin Marbles to the Parthenon, looked up to see the sun shining in London yesterday and said: "It is an omen. We believe in omens."

The phenomenon increased her optimism that the marbles will be returned in the foreseeable, if not the near, future. A UN conference of culture ministers last autumn supported her determination, and now the Greek Government has unanimously endorsed the proposal to make a formal request to the British Government. That will not come from Miss Mercouri, who is on an unofficial visit.

She is to see Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, today on a courtesy call, but will not raise the question of the marbles. "If however, the matter is raised, she will certainly make her views known", the Greek Embassy said.

Last night she delivered the Herbert Read memorial lecture at the Institute of Contemporary Arts.

Support for BL deal in doubt

From Our Correspondent, Glasgow

Shop stewards may urge 1,300 striking workers at BL's Albion works on Glasgow to reject a national union recommendation for a return to work.

A mass meeting today is to hear details of the proposed settlement agreed between National executive officers of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the BL management.

Officially Mr James McLean, the shop steward's convener, would say only: "We are going to the meeting with a formula presented to us by national officials, which we are instructed to take to our membership."

Another threat to vanishing butterflies

By Hugh Clayton

Scientists think that a small, brown butterfly in danger of following the Large Blue into extinction soon. The Heath fritillary, which should start to flutter through its surviving haunts in a few weeks, is now found only in Kent and Cornwall.

Mr Alan Stubbs, a scientist with the Nature Conservancy Council, said: "It is reduced to three sites, all of which have major conservation problems".

Early this century the butterfly, which prefers quiet glades, was found in about fifty British woods.

The council, a quango which administers wildlife law, hopes to enable the butterfly to survive. In 1979 it declared the handsome Large Blue extinct, and it fears that others among Britain's 60 "wild" butterfly species could disappear by the end of the century.

The Heath fritillary is light brown, with a chequerboard pattern on the wings. Mr Stubbs explained that one of its remaining haunts was sympathetically managed but very small.

Another had begun to be managed for butterflies, but the operation might be too late. The third was threatened with an increase in density of tree cover which could make the area too dark for the delicate insect.

Prizes were presented by Mr Alan Macfarlane, publishing director of Collins Dictionaries.

Four qualify to contest crossword final


The second regional final of the 1983 Collins Dictionaries/Times Crossword Championship was held yesterday in Leeds. It was attended by 218 competitors, of whom the first four qualified for the national final in September. Our Crossword Editor writes.

The winner was Dr John Sykes, of Oxford, head of the German dictionaries department and a national crossword champion on a number of occasions. He scored maximum puzzle points of 124 and 88 time bonus points.

Joint runners-up, with 78 time bonus points, were Dr P. J. Mayo, of Sheffield, a university lecturer in Russian, and Mr W. L. Miron, of Newark, a solicitor. Mr R. M. Hartill, of Stockton-on-Tees, a theatre manager, achieved fourth place and a place in the national final, with 70 time bonus points.

Prizes were presented by Mr Alan Macfarlane, publishing director of Collins Dictionaries.

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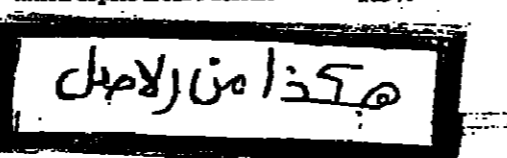
The Library of Book £2.50 (£3 post paid)

\$660,000 for 'miracle' book set

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's sale of printed books and Western manuscripts totalled £640,431, with only 2 per cent unsold. A *Histoire Ancienne*, spanning the fairly lengthy period from the Creation to the death of Julius Caesar, written and illuminated in Paris about 1380, was sold for \$262,000 (estimate \$200,000-\$250,000), or £169,072, to H. P. Kraus, the New York dealer.

It incorporates two large miniatures and 76 single ones. The same dealer spent \$66,000 (estimate \$40,000-\$60,000) on a Paris Psalter and Offices from a *Breviary* of about 1285-1297.



مركزاً من لاصح

Over-insulated homes may lead to 1,500 deaths a year, surveyor says

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Modern heating and insulation methods are believed to be a serious threat to health which at its worst could result in more than 1,500 deaths a year, according to a leading building surveyor.

The cause is that the Government's "Save It" campaign has been too successful, and homes are now too well insulated, Mr Malcolm Hollis, a chartered surveyor, says.

Home owners have reduced heat loss and draughts to the minimum but have forgotten the need for adequate ventilation. In certain parts of the country, especially Scotland, the North and the West, there is a growing danger of radiation poisoning directly attributable to poor ventilation.

In those areas difficulties are being caused by radon, a dense radioactive gas formed from uranium 238. The uranium, in a very weak form, is present in the ground, particularly where the underlying bedrock is granite.

It is absorbed naturally by building materials such as clay bricks, blocks and masonry, where it breaks down into radioactive materials, one of which is the gas.

Radon can then percolate through the house walls and be inhaled by the residents. Decaying radon also produces a substance called polonium, which is known to cause lung cancer.

In the past radon has not been a problem. It is brought into most homes through natural air-flow, three-quarters of it being emitted from the Earth's crust and the rest from masonry.

But now homeowners have insulated so much against heat loss and draughts that they do not provide adequate ventilation. That leads to radon from masonry being trapped, when it can build up to dangerous levels inside the home.

Mr Hollis, who has studied the subject, said last week: "The very low levels of radiation usually not a problem, but the reduced ventilation can multiply the damaging effects by up to three times."

"It is felt that there is a probability of this causing death at the rate exceeding 1,500 a year."

Government agencies are aware of the growing threat. A survey is being conducted by the National Radiological Protection Board into the extent of the danger and the results are expected in about two years' time. A Royal Commission on environmental pollution is also due to report on the problem towards the end of this year.

The full extent of the danger is not yet clearly known but building surveyors such as Mr Hollis have become increasingly concerned about the long-term implications of campaigns such as "Save It".

He believes that while it is important to reduce energy consumption, consumers must be made aware of the possible side-effects of making their homes completely draught-proof and double-glazed.

The situation is exacerbated by modern building design, which does not normally include a fireplace and chimney, natural airways.

There are simple methods of eliminating the dangers of radon. According to Mr Hollis, the provision of a horizontal membrane between the earth and the ground floor of the building will be sufficient to reduce by three quarters the gas penetration into a home.

Funds threat to historic homes

By a Staff Reporter

The pressure on public funds as historic homes are offered to the nation by owners facing huge tax burdens is becoming so great that the Government will have to come to the rescue or some properties will not be saved, according to Mr Angus Strirling, director-general-designate of the National Trust.

He was speaking yesterday after it became known that difficulties surround an offer of the early eighteenth-century

Calke Abbey, near Derby, built by Sir John Harper and home of the Harpur-Crewe family.

Calke Abbey, magnificently furnished and full of Victoriana, is described in Sir Nikolans Pevsner's *Derbyshire* as "very ambitious in scale if somewhat coarse in detail".

It was offered to the nation, with its park and a substantial amount of land, in lieu of tax after the death of Mr Charles Harper-Crewe in March, 1981. The tax bill is understood to be about \$8m.

Mr Strirling said: "The family trustees offered the house, the park and the land, the land providing us with an endowment for the property."

"But the Government rejected the idea of the land being accepted. So it means in effect that there is no endowment."

"Without very substantial public funds in one form or another we could not cope."

Solicitors 'face £20m in error claims'

By David Nicholson-Lord

In a dispute among solicitors over compulsory insurance against negligence claims, eight claims worth more than £1m each have been taken out against firms. One solicitor has estimated that up to £20m could be involved.

The claims, under the compulsory indemnity scheme operated by the Law Society, have brought to a head a simmering quarrel between the "richer" and "poorer" ends of the profession over the costs of the scheme. Under pressure from the smaller, provincial firms the society has now agreed to bring forward proposals for change as soon as possible.

The eight claims, which may also involve questions of professional misconduct, stem mainly from large-scale commercial deals but also involve a matrimonial case, one of conveyancing and another relating to the conduct of a High Court Action. A mistake in the disposal of shares has also been alleged.

The Law Society has declined to give details of the cases, or the total amount set aside, on the ground that they might identify the firms concerned. It could not say whether disciplinary action might be taken.

The disclosure has led to fears that a new pattern of seven-figure claims is being set. The previous record for a settlement was just under £1m, although this was the only figure above £500,000 since the scheme began in 1975.

Mr Stanley Best, chairman of

the British Legal Association, representing 3,000 solicitors in smaller practices, estimated that up to £20m could have been set aside to deal with the claims.

Smaller firms are angry because, they claim, they are subsidising the richer London firms under the scheme's present arrangements. Premiums, currently calculated on a per capita basis, are to rise by 15 per cent from September when the maximum limit for cover will be set at £500,000.

Mr Best said that the increase, to £1,565 a year for a London solicitor and £1,204 for others, could represent 10 per cent of the income of a solicitor doing relatively unrewarding legal aid work in the provinces but only 0.5 per cent of a city solicitor's earnings.

"It is absolutely disgraceful because there is no question that the profession has to do a great deal of legal aid work to help people in difficulty", he said.

"If the wealthy practitioners have to put up their charges to cover insurance costs, the large corporations which are their clients can afford to pay. But the legal aid practitioner doesn't have the means to do that because the limits are laid down by Parliament."

The provincial firms want premiums to reflect turnover and are seeking a ballot of the Law Society's membership. Senior officials are expected to make new proposals before the end of July.

House to be rebuilt in Australia

Workmen in Southampton yesterday began dismantling a house which will be shipped to Australia and rebuilt at a cost of £40,000.

The house, "Mon Repos", belonged to Bert Hinkler, the Australian test pilot, who was killed in 1933 while flying over the Italian Alps.

It was to have been demolished by Southampton City Council until Hinkler's home town of Bundaberg, in Queensland, decided to save it.

Three killed in road crash

Three people died and three were injured when two cars were in collision on the Hereford to Worcester road near Malvern on Saturday night.

The dead were Mr Nigel Carver, aged 19, of Jubilee Drive, Upper Colwall, near Hereford, Paul Holt, aged 25, of Mersey Road, Worcester, and Miss Sandra Turner, aged 19, of Morin Close, Worcester.

Blaze death

Mr Thomas O'Dwyer, aged 38, died yesterday when fire swept through the bedroom where he slept. Fireman fighting the blaze, in St Paul's Avenue, Slough, Berkshire, found his body.

Parachutist dies

Miss Kay Walker, aged 23, of Leam Lane Estate, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, was killed on Saturday when her parachute failed to open in an organized drop from a helicopter at Sunderland airport.

Mosque protest

The Western Animal League claimed responsibility yesterday for spattering red paint on a £300,000 mosque which was opened in Gloucester on Saturday. It said it was protesting against traditional Muslim methods of slaughter.

Writers' payout scheme begins

By Kenneth Gosling

In a little under six weeks a computer at Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, will start calculating the earnings on up to 100,000 books borrowed from public libraries, as the public lending right scheme moves towards its first payouts to authors next February.

So far 5,000 writers and illustrators have registered under the scheme, a process some regarded as unwieldy and complicated; and because there may be as many as 8,000 more eligible to register by the end of June, a reminder by the reluctant has been issued by the P.L.R. registrar, Mr John W. Sumson.

Central government funds of £2m, less administrative costs of between 15 and 25 per cent, have been allocated for the first year's share-out. This will be distributed according to the popularity of registered author's works in the libraries. There is a top limit of 25,000,



Dr Magnus Pyke: critical of 'rigmarole'.

necessary forms to qualify for P.L.R.

"It has taken at least six months to get all this done," he said. "There is some scepticism that we shall not get much out of it, anyway. A couple of years ago I received a modest cheque from the German lending rights and I had not done a darned thing except write a book."

Both he and Mr Michael Bond had reservations about the requirement to track down their illustrators.

Mr Bond, author of the Paddington Bear children's books, who is working on a Paddington television script, said that getting agreement from the illustrator on the percentage split of P.L.R. payments was difficult.

"But by and large I am pleased it has happened and that a principle has been established, although there is quite a lot of paperwork," he said.



War highlight: Terency Cuneo, the military artist, putting the finishing touches to the official painting of the Scots Guards action at the flare-lit Tumbledown Mountain in the Falklands conflict.

Why some are more prone to accidents

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

What makes one person more accident-prone than another? New research at the Medical Research Council's applied psychology unit, in Cambridge, seeks the answers to that question.

The results could have important applications in matters as diverse as selecting and training pilots and the rehabilitation of people who have suffered strokes or a head injury.

A report of the work in the latest issue of the council's monthly bulletin says it is hardly surprising that the brain occasionally fails to function perfectly, given its tremendous complexity.

Errors of perception are commonplace for most people. Usually they result in little more than a slight surprise, or a minor setback: dialling the wrong telephone number, burning the toast, tripping over the cat or cutting yourself with the bread knife.

On other occasions the slightest error can have disastrous consequences, even though in terms of perception it differs little from one of those everyday slips.

Dr John Duncan, Dr Frank McKenna and Dr Ivan Brown are trying to discover what it is about particular tasks or the conditions in which it is being done that causes a person to make a mistake. They are also looking at human characteristics which might make one person more error-prone than another.

One of the projects is research into complex activities. When driving, even a single manoeuvre, such as overtaking a car ahead, involves the coordination of many subcomponents of the task, and the less central components, such as mirror-checking or anticipation, may be most likely to be neglected during absent-minded slips.

Racing pigeons grounded by lethal virus

Pigeon fanciers have been prevented from entering their birds in competitions on the Continent because of a virus. They have been forced to scrap the racing calendar for this year, just as the season has begun. The Ministry of Agriculture imposed the ban, which took effect at midnight, when it discovered that the disease, Paramyxia, had spread from Holland and Belgium into France.

Mr Roy Ryals, a fancier for 35 years and president of the Royal Pigeon Racing Association, which has 109,000 members, said: "It is a terrible disappointment for everyone, with the season just under way."

Yard study report on 'corrupt police'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Reports on allegations of police corruption linked to the £3.4m silver bullion robbery in 1980 are being studied by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

The reports were drawn up during investigations led by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Roald Steventon, which have been under way for some time. They refer to allegations concerning 12 bars of the silver which were missing when the haul was recovered by the police.

The Yard issued its statement on the progress of the inquiry yesterday after the *News of the World* reported that Mr John McVicar, the former bank robber, who is now a journalist, had uncovered evidence on the disappearance of the silver. Mr McVicar claims to have interviewed several members of the robbery gang who have not been caught.

According to the newspaper, a documentary videotape being made by Mr McVicar would include allegations of corruption involving a senior policeman below the rank of commander, a wealthy businessman and a solicitor.

Livestock to be shipped to Falklands

A cargo of hundreds of animals and birds, ranging from farm livestock to budgerigars, is to be shipped to the Falkland Islands in July. Our Agriculture Correspondent writes.

The shipment is being arranged by the Falklands appeal fund and the Crown Agents and is intended to help the islanders to rebuild their economy after the losses suffered during the Argentine invasion.

The cost of the project is about £125,000, out of £640,000 so far raised by the fund. Many of the animals have been given by farmers and breed societies.

During the Argentine occupation many animals were killed for food by troops.

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ELECTION JUNE 83 Defence dispute Poll findings Name the face Constituency profiles

Labour 'will not reduce defence cash until economy is growing'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

A reduction in the proportion of resources spent on defence under a Labour government would be dependent on securing growth in the economy, Mr John Silkin said yesterday.

As the Labour Party's spokesman on defence matters he was rejecting a claim by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that Labour's policy would destroy 400,000 jobs. Mr Silkin said the Labour manifesto made clear that the party would not endanger either defence or employment.

He agreed that it might well be two years before growth in the economy began to reduce the proportion of resources taken by defence.

According to the Labour manifesto, it is the party's policy to reduce the proportion of the nation's resources devoted to defence so that the burden borne by the nation would be brought into line with that of the other main European Nato countries.

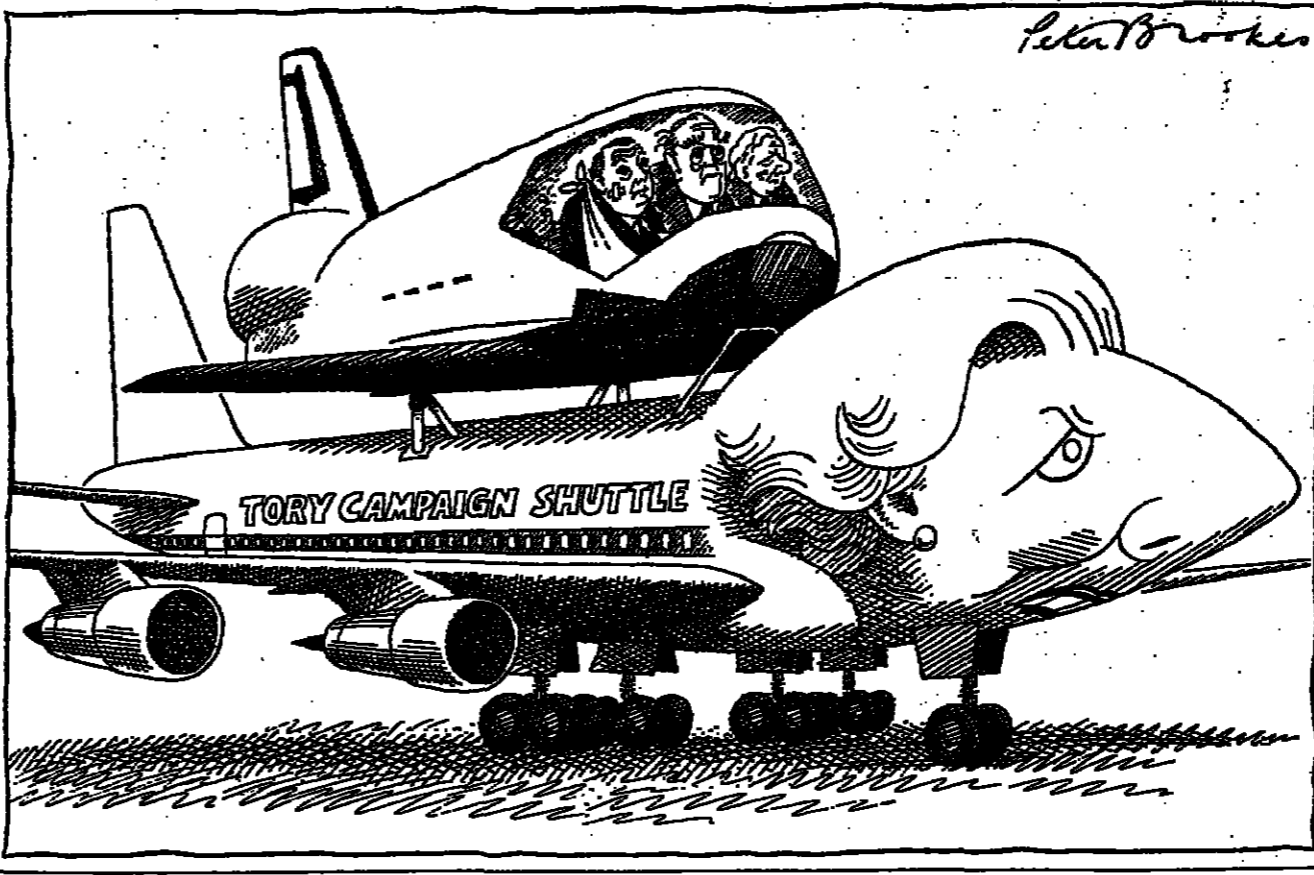
would imply reducing Britain's spending from 5.1 per cent of gross domestic product to 3.5 per cent, which meant a cut of £4,500m and a loss of 400,000 jobs.

Mr Silkin, however, said that by expanding the economy Labour would be able to spend the same volume of money on defence while reducing it as a proportion of gross domestic product.

He added that it was a programme for the full period of a Parliament, and it was also part of Labour's policy to encourage a general reduction in defence spending internationally.

Mr Heseltine has produced a list of almost 500 establishments, in more than 270 constituencies, owned by companies to which in 1981-82 the Ministry of Defence paid at least £5m for defence procurement work. By implication he is saying that at those plants jobs could be at risk.

He said yesterday that it was not possible to give an analysis



Thatcher concern over jobless

By Anthony Berins, Political Correspondent

The Government's concern about unemployment was emphasized by the Prime Minister yesterday. Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in an independent radio phone-in programme: "Of course we are worried. Any government would be worried, any human being would be worried, but you deal with the problem by saying what are the causes? Let's analyse them, let's deal with them. That gives us the best chance for the future."

She said that the recession was tragic, but its tragic effects were being felt by 26 million people unemployed throughout the industrialized, free world. Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's shadow home affairs spokesman, last night took up one of Mrs Thatcher's statements during the phone-in: that high-income tax had been cut from 83 per cent to 60 per cent to keep senior businessmen and managers in Britain.

Poll 'indicates Tory majority of 98'

By John Winder

A poll of marginal constituencies shows a Conservative lead there of 2 per cent as opposed to 6 per cent a week ago. That, however, if reproduced at the general election, would still give the Conservatives a 9 per cent lead in the country as a whole and a comfortable victory.

The poll was carried out by Harris Research for London Weekend Television's programme, *Weekend World*. The average lead in the marginals chosen was 0.1 per cent in 1979 when the Conservatives had a 7 per cent national lead.

Based on more than 900 respondents, the poll showed 43 per cent supporting the Conservatives, 41 per cent the Labour Party, 15 per cent the Alliance, and 1 per cent others. According to calculations by Professor Ivor Crewe, of Essex University the poll results implies an overall Tory majority of 98.

The poll covered 44 constituencies and was conducted on Thursday and Friday last week. In constituencies where Liberal came first or second in 1979, voting intention was shown as 48 per cent for the Conservatives, 24 per cent for Labour, and 27 per cent for the Alliance, which would mean Liberals losing seats to the Conservatives.

The voting intentions of nearly 500 people in 20 constituencies were: Conservative 41 per cent; Labour 43 per cent; and Alliance 15 per cent.

Three Sunday newspapers carried opinion polls yesterday and all showed the Conservatives with a strong lead.

The *Sunday Times* published a MORI poll showing Conservatives with 47 per cent, Labour 30 per cent and Alliance 21 per cent, with 2 per cent for others.

The *Observer's* Harris Research Centre poll gave Conservatives 45 per cent, Labour 36 per cent, and Alliance 18 per cent.

In the *Sunday Mirror's* Marplan poll showed Conservatives at 47 per cent, Labour 34 per cent, and Alliance 18 per cent.

Geoffrey Smith



COMMENT

How important is the Thatcher-Pym fracas? Will it colour the rest of the campaign, or is it merely passing and trivial significance? And what does it tell us of what a second Thatcher government would be like?

That the Prime Minister dealt somewhat abruptly with her Foreign Secretary, first at the press conference launching the manifesto on Wednesday and then at the opening regular news conference on Friday, is beyond question. She might on both occasions have expressed herself more delicately. But the substance of what she said was, to my mind, justified on both occasions.

On Wednesday Mr Pym implied, in answer to a question, that the future of the Falklands might be negotiated with Argentina if it renounced the use of force to settle the dispute. That is not British government policy, and it was not unreasonable for Mrs Thatcher to prevent a misapprehension developing - especially as it might have had international repercussions.

Badly timed remark

On Friday Mrs Thatcher was asked to comment on Mr Pym's remark on a television discussion that he would prefer the Conservatives not to have a landslide majority. He was right that land-slides do not, on the whole, produce successful governments. That is a judgement that would come well from a political scientist or a journalist.

But it was not wise from a senior party politician in the middle of an election campaign. Mrs Thatcher was bound to dissociate herself from it. How could Conservative candidates be expected to fight in very marginal seats if they felt that their leader did not even want them to win?

So in slapping down Mr Pym in the way she did, Mrs Thatcher was brusque but correct. She will be seen as having displayed the very strength of leadership for which the electorate admires her beyond all other qualities. She will not lose marks with the voters at the moment by appearing to be tough.

Yet these episodes may come to assume a greater electoral significance if Mrs Thatcher loses the limelight throughout the campaign. The risk for her is not that she may appear to be too strong, not that she may seem to be too much in command of her Cabinet, but that she may give the impression of being the only minister who counts at all.

She can afford from time to time to assert her leadership publicly over her team, but not to allow it to seem that she has a team worth leading. If no other minister makes an impact during the campaign, the fracas with Mr Pym may come to be cited - inaccurately but perhaps effectively - as evidence of that failing.

Probable move for Pym

Mrs Thatcher probably does intend to move Mr Pym from the Foreign Office, just as she certainly intends to move Mr Whitelaw from the Home Office. But who will want to keep both of them in the Cabinet - unless, of course, Mr Pym were simply to rule himself out.

The precise nature of the next Thatcher Cabinet, assuming that she wins, has not yet been settled. It will depend to some degree upon the extent of the victory - as Mr Pym must have had in mind when he was speaking on television - but it is most unlikely to be composed simply of congenial political spirits.

One only has to study the manifesto to realize that Mrs Thatcher is a more cautious politician than is often appreciated. She and Mr Pym do not like each other, but they will in all probability continue to work with each other.

Another 'Dear Yuri' letter

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday took a leaf out of *Private Eye's* book and wrote a spoof "Dear Mr Andropov" letter in the name of Michael Foot.

The Labour Party recently sent a letter to Mr Yuri Andropov, asking what nuclear arms reductions the Soviet Union would make if Britain renounced its deterrent.

Mr Heseltine suggested a follow-up from Mr Foot, asking

Mr Andropov: "Have you any suggestions as to my other country that might follow my one-sided gamble, or am I really playing Russian roulette?"

The Defence Secretary's version begins: "Dear Mr Andropov, You will remember that I wrote to you recently about defence policies that I intend to pursue when I am elected Prime Minister."

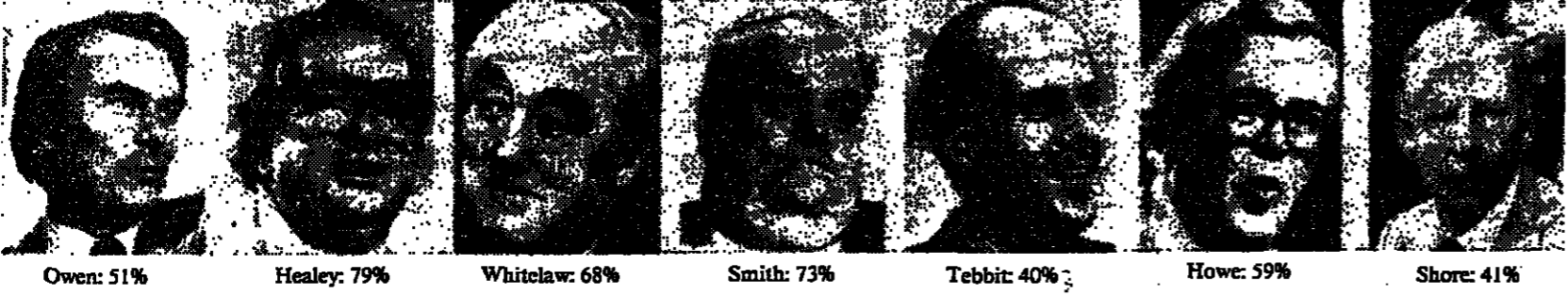
"You have not replied yet, which is just as well as things have moved on a bit since I last

wrote and I wanted to bring you up to date.

"I have long opposed any British involvement in nuclear weapons, an issue I have to fight with Labour Prime Ministers since the war. Now I am in charge, no one need doubt there are going to be big changes.

"I have put my name to Labour's manifesto that gives up Britain's independent nuclear deterrent and gives America four years to get their nuclear weapons out."

How many voters know their politicians?



Owen: 51% Healey: 79% Whitelaw: 68% Smith: 73% Tebbit: 40% Howe: 59% Shore: 41% Steel: 85% Hattersley: 33% Thatcher: 99% Benn: 75% Jenkins: 73% Foot: 97% Parkinson: 18%

With just 17 days left to polling day, millions of voters are still unable to identify Britain's leading politicians, or the party they represent. The blow to the public image and standing of Cabinet ministers and senior Opposition spokesmen alike, is revealed today by the results of a MORI poll, commissioned by *The Sunday Times*.

And, the least known of the 14 politicians whose photographs electors were asked to name is Mr Cecil Parkinson, Chairman of the Conservative Party. Less than one in five, 18 per cent of those polled recognized him by his photograph, and only 44 per cent knew which party he represented.

More embarrassing, only 20 per cent of Conservative supporters identified him. The poll was conducted last week and coincided with Mr Parkinson heading his party's first political broadcast on television on Tuesday night.

Mr Nrounan Tebbit, who also featured in the broadcast, fared little better. Just 40 per cent recognized the Secretary of State for Employment, and a third of those interviewed did not know he is a Conservative, or thought he belonged to another party.

The party leaders are better, but not universally, known. One per cent of those polled did not recognize Mrs Thatcher

from a picture. Mr Michael Foot was correctly named by 97 per cent. Within the Alliance, Mr David Steel was more correctly identified, 85 per cent, than Mr Roy Jenkins, 73 per cent.

Apart from Mr Foot, and Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Party's shadow Cabinet appears to be sparsely named. Mr Roy Hattersley, despite numerous recent television appearances, was correctly identified by one third of interviewees, and only a slim majority knew he was in the Labour Party.

Mr Peter Shore, who is set to be Chancellor of the Exchequer if Labour is victorious, was only known by 41 per cent of the voters.

If the leading politicians are to attract more public recognition, they should concentrate on women, who are considerably worse than men at identifying parliamentary figures. The one person to have made a surprisingly large impact on voters is Mr Cyril Smith, the Liberal, recognized by 73 per cent of people.

Several politicians have improved their ratings since April 1978, when MORI conducted a similar poll. Mr Wedgwood Benn is now identified by 75 per cent of electors, compared to 51 per cent five years ago. Mr William White-

Leading politicians step up campaigning

By Richard Evans

While Mrs Margaret Thatcher visits the South-west, Mr James Prior is speaking at Cherry Hinton Conservative Club, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge (15.15pm), and at Bushfield School, Orton, Peterborough (8.30pm).

For Labour, Mr Denis Healey will be going on a walkabout in Stirling before attending three public meetings in Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr Roy Hattersley is speaking at Allerton Bywater working men's club near Leeds (8pm). Nominations for general election candidates close today (Monday). A full list of the candidates, together with a map of the new constituencies, will appear in *The Times* on Wednesday.

Mr Neil Kinnock will be in the Isle of Man then in north-east Bolton for an afternoon walkabout. He will also speak in Chorley town hall (7.30pm) and at Bradford junior school, Leyland (8pm).

Mr Edward Heath speaks at an open air meeting near Exeter High Street (12.30pm) and at

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Bradford, North

Labour in public civil strife

But beyond the personal clashes and aspirations of the candidates lies Bradford North, not a happy place. High unemployment has eaten into a community that once relied on the North Country ethic of hard work and a regular wage. Thousands of jobs have disappeared as the larger employers trimmed their work forces and many smaller companies disappeared in the recession.

Mr Wall's workers complain: "One of the basic things we want to do is to get out into the factories and talk to the trade unionists and workers. The trouble is that there are now so few factories to visit and not many people working in them." The local election results suggested that the Labour vote could increase, the Conservative vote hold steady and SDP support dwindle. Mr Peter Birkby, the SDP candidate and former Labour agent for Mr Edward Lyons, of Bradford West, disagreed.

He pinned hope on a Bernadotte-style rebellion against the militant left by Labour voters. A squeeze on support for the ousted sitting member and a strong building-up in the Alliance vote during the later stages of the campaign with both traditional Labour and Conservative supporters accepting the SDP as a credible alternative.

he said, that small factions should have representation in Parliament whether they were communist, Militant or National Front, giving them a legitimate means of expression instead of being forced to infiltrate legitimate parties. But how resentful were the people of Bradford North? Certainly the local Labour executive resents Mr Ford, who was twice defeated at selection conferences, the second time by 49 votes to 12. Mr Wall's strong reputation among trade unionists and the party left favoured him while Mr Ford's attitude towards more distant issues of Namibia and Portugal did not please the local managers.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Yeovil

Tactical threat for Tories

Mr Wall: More to local executive's taste.

Mr Martin: Fighting well established candidate.

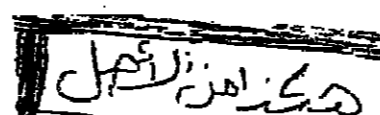
Mr Ashdown, who works for the Dorset Youth service, will have to withstand a Tory attack on his attitude to defence which is important in a town that employs 5,500 people at Westland Helicopters largely on military contracts. They accuse him of being a unilateralist; he denies it saying he readily adopts Alliance policy but believes that Britain can consider giving up nuclear weapons if much more is spent on conventional weapons.

Mr Martin, aged 38, became a district councillor in Devon in 1979. The candidate for a year, he has to counter Mr Ashdown's popular appeal, built up over seven years, but predicts a "reasonable" Conservative majority. Warning Tories not to be complacent, he claimed that recent Liberal advances locally were partly due to his party's inability to get candidates to come forward. He said: "We are meeting a lot of Labour voters who will vote for Mrs Thatcher because they like her approach and there are a lot of traditional Liberals in Yeovil who are turned off by the SDP part of the Alliance."

Profile of Yeovil

Table with 3 columns: Year, % Own Occ, % Loc Auth, % Black/Asian, % Mid cl, % Prof Man, % electorate, % BBC/ITN national result.

14,000 (21.6 per cent in 1979) and Liberal hopes could rest on a significant number deciding to vote tactically to keep the Conservatives out. Mr Ashdown, aged 41, is a former Royal Marines officer who joined the Foreign Office and became a diplomat in Geneva before seeking political fortunes as Liberal candidate in Yeovil in 1976. He believed his party's local successes, thrust through by a young and energetic team, have built up a "climate of credibility" which has got people into the habit of voting Liberal.



NEDC row ● The hustings ELECTION JUNE 83

THE ISSUES EQUALITY

Benefits for women in dispute

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Existing laws, together with the roles of the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality, will be the focus of debate on equality between the sexes and for racial minorities.

Immigration is a key election issue. The Conservatives are standing on their record of immigration controls and the British Nationality Act of 1981, arguing that "effective immigration control" is the means to "good community relations".

They argue that since 1979 immigration has dropped to the lowest level since control of migrants from the Commonwealth began more than 20 years ago, and that the

The key issues on equality are: Immigration control and legislation such as the Nationality Act; programmes of "positive action" to combat racial and sexual discrimination; equal pay for equal work; public spending on child welfare and maternity benefits; role of the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality.

Nationality Act creates "a secure system of rights and a sound basis for control in the future".

Labour is pledged to repeal the Nationality Act and the Immigration Act of 1971, replacing them with a "citizenship law that does not discriminate against either women, or black and Asian Britons".

Under a new nationality Act Labour would grant automatic citizenship to anyone born in Britain and a new immigration Act would loosen the current age restrictions for children and the criteria for elderly parents and other relatives.

In a seven-point policy package for ethnic minorities the Alliance says that it will amend rather than repeal the Nationality Act, providing objective tests of citizenship, a right of appeal against refusal and the abolition of the time limit for established residents to apply for registration as British citizens.

Both Labour and the Alliance outline campaigns to help ethnic minorities and end racial discrimination and disadvantage. Both envisage programmes of positive action to ensure equal job opportunities. The Alliance sees the Commission for Racial Equality subsumed into a new, wider human rights commission and Labour envisages a special monitor for racial equality.

Debate on equal rights for women will centre on tax, equal pay and state benefit laws. The Conservatives are already pledged to amending the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Act to incorporate the notion of equal pay for work of equal value and recent important concessions on points pressed by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Both Labour and the Alliance also say that they would amend that Act. But they also want programmes of positive action as for ethnic groups, to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women at work. Labour wants a Cabinet minister to promote sexual equality and a strengthened Equal Opportunities Commission, while the Alliance sees that body replaced by its new, powerful human rights commission.

All parties are pledged to remove the tax inequalities of married women and the most divisive issue therefore is likely to be the amount of public spending on state benefits such as maternity allowance.

Labour backs higher child benefits, a higher maternity grant (£100 instead of £75) and more money on maternity services, family crisis centres and health screening programmes. The Alliance also wants better community services, where it says it will create 100,000 new jobs, and higher child benefits.

Tomorrow: Law and order

Leader of SNP denounces Labour betrayal

Scottish Nationalist candidates were urged by their party leader yesterday to "storm the citadels of unionist power".

At a rally in Stirling, Mr Gordon Wilson, SNP MP for Dundee East in the last Parliament, said it was up to them to break the British connexion which prevented Scotland making progress.

He attacked the Labour majority in Scotland. "In return for the allegiance of Scottish voters, Labour has offered a record of broken promises, economic failure and political careerism", he said.

New information shows I am right on NEDC paper, Kinnock insists

By John Winder

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour spokesman on education, said last night that he had been given information by telephone that showed that the document he believes led Mrs Margaret Thatcher to call an early election was a prediction of the future, not just a gloomy glimpse of the present industrial situation.

In a speech on Saturday, Mr Kinnock said that the report produced by the National Economic Development Office, had been suppressed.

He worked at home yesterday, hoping that a copy of the document might be delivered anonymously to him by "some kindly spirit" or even that it might arrive in a Treasury envelope. "If the report had been only about the past there would have been no need to suppress it", he said.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, speaking on Saturday night, accused Mr Kinnock of having made a "totally false and recklessly misinformed" speech.

"It is untrue," he said, "to suggest that a paper about prospects for the economy has been suppressed." The March NEDC report was on Britain's industrial performance and all members of the economic development council had agreed that its publication would be "unhelpful to British industry and helpful to our competitors".

The Chancellor added: "As the minutes clearly showed, Mr Len Murray, for the TUC, suggested that publication should be deferred for a couple

of months. It was agreed that the paper should receive further staff consideration. "Mr Kinnock's fantasy may be based upon his recollection of reports of another NEDC paper discussed at the council's April meeting. That was published in the usual way immediately after the meeting."

"There is no justification for the suggestion that the timing of the election had anything to do with the agreed decision to defer publication of the March paper."

The Prime Minister, speaking on independent radio, said that Mr Kinnock's speech had contained "hollow, false, accusations".

In his speech, at Manchester, Mr Kinnock said that it was not true, as Mrs Thatcher had said, that she had called the election because further speculation over the date would have harmed the national interest.

"The election has been called for June 9 because the Government has been told by the National Economic Development Council that under present government policies the slump in Britain could and would only get worse."

A photocopy of minutes of the NEDC meeting issued by Mr Kinnock later showed that Sir Geoffrey had said that discussion at staff level was necessary. Much of what had been done was good, but he had seen it for the first time only that weekend. "There should be a two months' adjournment", the minutes recorded him as saying.

That minute was of a meeting on March 2. Among those present were Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, and other trade unionists, as well as senior ministers and industrialists.

The minute recorded Sir Campbell Fraser, president of the CBI, as saying that the paper under discussion, NEDC (83) 12, was so gloomy that getting the first boat out of the country.

The view of Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI, according to the minutes, was that he did not believe publication would be productive because there was not a single item of cheer in it. "It should not be published until positive ideas were included on what might be done about our competitiveness."

Mr Len Murray is minuted as having said that originally he had favoured publishing, but now agreed that the paper should "lie fallow" for a month or so.

● The NEDC report at the centre of the controversy was not discussed at length at the council (four industrial correspondent writes). It was an historical examination of Britain's industrial performance and a follow-up to a study made some years ago.

There was no suggestion at the meeting that the report should be suppressed. Sir Campbell says that the report examined Britain's industrial performance last year and not, as suggested by Mr Kinnock, the prospects for this year.

Labour in doubt on voting strength

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Labour vote is more uncertain than ever because of the emergence of the SDP-Liberal Alliance, according to a canvasser's guide carried in the latest edition of *Labour Weekly*, the party newspaper.

A campaign briefing says that doorstep canvassing is more important than ever before because of "third party intervention". It adds: "Because of the new situation Labour supporters need to spend more time on the doorstep and must plan priorities in advance."

Experience in recent local and parliamentary by-elections had indicated that voters' intentions were much more uncertain than in the past; that many voters made up their minds after contact on the doorstep; and that nowadays it was more difficult to identify Labour supporters accurately.

"Canvassers in the past have been instructed that identification was the only purpose of

canvassing, but now, even bearing in mind the pressures of time, canvassers should also try to convert on the doorstep. Canvassing should be extended to explaining party policy and the learning of voters' problems.

The admission that the Labour vote is "softer" than before and that voters must be persuaded, rather than taken for granted, also prompts the party's senior tacticians to offer two other items of advice to party workers.

The briefing says: "We can no longer take the answers we receive on the doorstep at face value and we need to be more sceptical about those who say they are Labour voters."

Guidance is also offered to those who face on the doorstep undecided voters: "If they reply that they have voted Labour in the past, ask why they are hesitating this time; probe them."

Journalists resist Dublin ban

Journalists working on the election campaign in Northern Ireland for the republic's state-run television and radio stations are threatening to block 14 constituencies in a class over a ban on outlying coverage of Provisional Sinn Féin candidates (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

The newsroom chapel of Radio Telefís Eireann in Belfast has proposed that film of meetings, press conferences, rallies and interviews in the constituency, where Sinn Féin is standing should be blocked because the ban makes it impossible to treat candidates fairly.

Mr James Mitchell, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, has said that he was bound by the decision of the Supreme Court, which held it was the minister's duty not to allow access to the airwaves to members of an organisation whose purpose was to undermine the state.

Star spangled banners

Thesians show their colours

By David Hewison

Basil and Sybil Fawcett were a couple on whose union God smiled, so it must come as a small surprise that the election has put them asunder. The division may seem a little odd - the erstwhile nazi Basil, alias John Cleese, has marched into the Alliance camp, while Sybil, for all her blue-ribose Toryism, can be found on the Labour benches in the person of Prunella Scales.

But both belong to the growing number of grass-roots politicians who have abandoned the old showbiz dictum that one treads the boards in a state of neutrality.

Labour can boast the support of Compo, the perpetually hobo played by Bill Owen in last of the *Summer Wine*, Colin Welland, the actor-writer who scripted *Charities of Fire*, and Billy Connolly, the comedian who seems more at home in the gossip columns trysting with Pamela Stephenson, the actress.

The Conservatives have the singer Vince Hill warbling their campaign song, moral support from a host of comics, including the Two Ronnies, and Tom Stoppard, the playwright, representing the intellectual end of the spectrum.

Only last week, David Putnam the film producer, broke off from production in Thailand to telegraph a message of support for the Alliance, a sympathy shared by Sir Richard Attenborough, the producer of *Gandhi*, and Bamber Gascoigne, the quiz-master of *University Challenge*.

Nowhere is the new showbiz politician more evident than in the Labour Party, where Arts for Labour, a group of around 200 actors, writers, poets and artists, has been mustering support for Mr Michael Foot by providing election material, posters, and platform speakers.

While celebrity endorsements of politicians may be common in the United States there is still a feeling among some sections of British opinion that the practice is beyond the pale of conventional electoral standards. The Conservatives flirted briefly with showbiz personalities on political platforms before the



Political divisions: Prunella Scales for Labour and John Cleese, Alliance supporter.



Political divisions: Prunella Scales for Labour and John Cleese, Alliance supporter.

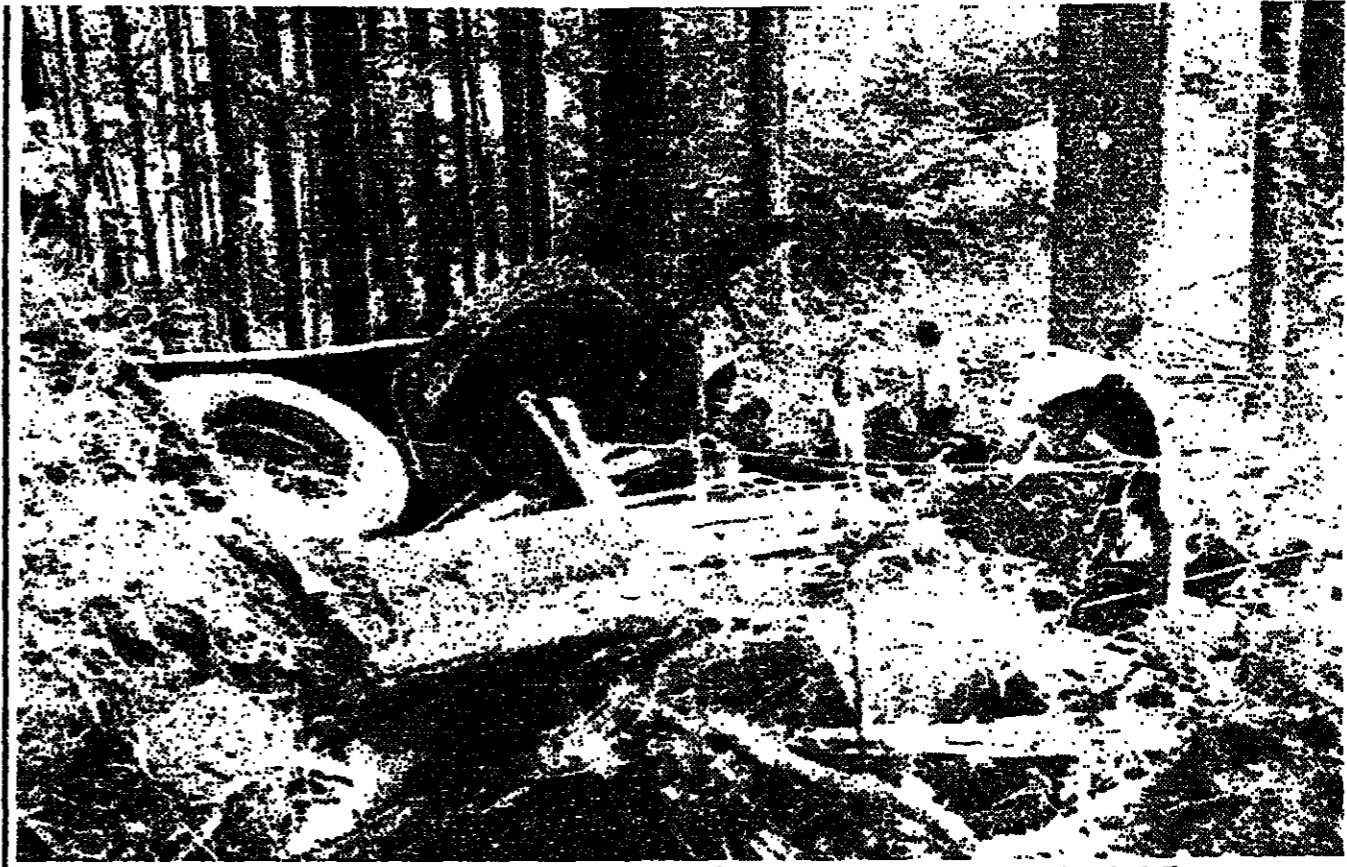
last election, but both they and the Alliance have held back this time.

Ian Flintoff, the actor who is acting chairman of Arts for Labour while Bill Owen, the usual chairman, is filming a cinema version of *Last of the Summer Wine*, was unabashed that the socialist campaign relied more on showbusiness than its rivals.

"I can understand the other parties shying away from showbusiness to promote themselves as if it was an advertisement for soap powder. But we are not there to advertise the Labour Party, we are there because the party coincides with our beliefs."

Arts for Labour, which was founded in 1981, is reluctant to list its members in terms of their fame, and regards a spear carrier at Stratford as being equal to a well-known television face. But when it comes to campaigning, it will be the familiar personalities who are pushed into speaking alongside Labour politicians in key marginals.

Labour's rivals are simply happy to list the personalities who have asked for their support to be registered. Little canvassing is likely to be carried out by the familiar faces who have publicly enlisted in the ranks of the SDP and Conservative causes.



Wreckage: The remains of the RAF coach lying upside down in a ditch beside a road in the Black Forest.

RAF mourns Black Forest deaths

By Our Foreign Staff

Prayers were being said yesterday at RAF Coltishall, Norfolk, as relatives of airmen injured in the Black Forest coach crash flew out to West Germany.

Six men from the base were killed when their coach ran off the road and landed upside down at the bottom of a bank on Saturday. The Ministry of Defence said that four airmen were still very seriously ill, two seriously ill and 19 others detained in West German hospitals with various injuries.

The crash was near the small town of Sasbach-Walden, 17 miles south of Baden Baden. The coach was carrying 40 RAF personnel. According to local police the coach appeared to swerve across the road before plunging into a ditch.

One of those injured, Corporal Vanessa Winterburn, the only woman on the coach, said that she believed the brakes had failed.

RAF spokesmen said the men, based in Britain, had been taking part in an exercise with Canadian forces at Baden-Söllingen and were out on a day's excursion.

He said he understood that three helicopters had helped evacuate the casualties to hospitals in the area. The six bodies were moved to RAF Wegberg in West Germany to await transport home.



A policeman talking to one of the 34 who escaped.

Coltishall was "deeply shocked" yesterday, and services were being held for the dead and injured in the Roman Catholic and Church of England base churches.

Nearly everyone on the base not involved in duties was expected to attend the services for 41 Squadron, which operates Jaguar photo-reconnaissance aircraft, and which lost five men in the crash. Three of

the dead airmen were married, living in married quarters on the base.

Mrs Miriam Armstrong, aged 59, of Middleton, Leeds, mother of Senior Aircrewman Paul Armstrong, said: "Paul rang me just before leaving for Germany. He had served three years in Germany and was really looking forward to going back for a brief visit.

"On Saturday night I was watching the news when I saw a report on the crash. I just had this terrible feeling deep down that Paul was involved. I just froze."

"Then I heard a knock on the door. It was a Flight Lieutenant who told me Paul was dead."

Senior Aircrewman Derrick Swash, another of the men killed, was planning to marry. Yesterday Miss Ruth Dyson, aged 24, an RAF transport driver based at Finningley, South Yorkshire, was being comforted by the Swash family at their home in Chantry Way, Swanland, Hull.

Mr Swash, aged 26, had been in the service for six years and had just signed on for a further three years with the Photographic Reconnaissance Unit based at Laarbruch, West Germany.

The dead were named by the Ministry of Defence as Senior Aircrewman Peter Fox, aged 26, married, from Norwich, the coach driver, Sergeant Brian Roe, married, from Sheffield; Junior Technician Michael Messenger, aged 23, married, from Colehill, Warwickshire; Senior Aircrewman Stuart Winship, aged 20, single, from Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent; Senior Aircrewman Derrick Swash, aged 26, single, from North Ham, beside an Senior Aircrewman Paul Armstrong, aged 25, single, from Leeds.

Unions unite to fight Pinochet

Santiago (Reuter) - Chilean trade union leaders have formed a new organization trying to restore democracy to the country after nearly 10 years of military rule, despite President Pinochet's insistence that his timetable will not be altered.

Announcement of the creation of the National Workers' Command (CNT) on Saturday - a day after an unyielding broadcast by the President - came after a week of meetings between union leaders who had joined in a national day of protest earlier this month.

Since the 1973 military coup which ousted Dr Salvador Allende's Socialist Government, labour unions have been

badly fragmented, with many umbrella federations and a constant shifting of alliances. The strains between unions opposed to the Government became evident when the copper workers' union called a general strike for May 11 but received little backing. It won support from other unions only when it opted instead for the day of protest.

In his speech, nine days after the demonstrations, General Pinochet ruled out any acceleration of the planned return to democracy, which under a constitution approved by plebiscite in 1980 will not come before 1989.

One of the Government's immediate reactions to the protest, which ended in violence in working-class districts, was an invitation to some opposition union leaders to hold talks with the interior Minister.

Later that day, the Government also announced it was prosecuting the copper workers' leaders, prompting expressions of solidarity and support from the leaders it was trying to woo.

But the weekend declaration announcing the formation of CNT was signed by the copper workers and four other federations which, a spokesman said, represented almost all of Chile's organized labour and 30 per cent of the total work force.

Guerrillas attack Andean city

By Our Foreign Staff

Suspected left-wing guerrillas attacked Ayacucho in the central Andes of Peru, backing out the town before launching a dynamite and machine gun assault on police headquarters, and other targets.

Up to 200 sticks of dynamite, were used during the attack, which took place on Friday, the third anniversary of the launching of guerrilla operations by the Sendero Luminoso organization.

A policeman was killed, according to one report, and ten wounded police were flown 400 miles to a hospital in Lima on Saturday. Official sources said that at least 25 guerrillas were killed and several dozen suspects captured.

There was no official confirmation of a report in *El Observador* newspaper, which quoted police sources as saying that 80 peasants had been killed when 300 of them fought a group of guerrillas in San José Setce, north of Ayacucho.

According to another newspaper report, there was another massacre near Uchuraccay, where eight reporters were killed in January by Indians.

Guerrillas disguised as policemen were reported to have executed 20 to 25 peasants chosen from a group of villagers whom the "police" had rounded up for a meeting.

A camera used by one of the journalists killed in January was found by an Army patrol last week. One of the pictures is said to show a man wearing blue-striped overalls - something not worn by Indians of that district. In another photograph, the guide, who was also killed had his hands raised as he apparently tried to calm the peasants.

Glenn rocketing to new acclaim in opinion polls

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Senator John Glenn, the former astronaut who first rose to public acclaim in a rocket, has now soared to new heights in the opinion polls.

A series of new polls has found that he has caught with and, in one poll, overtaken Mr Mondale, his chief rival for the Democratic nomination for President.

Of even greater significance, particularly for Democratic leaders, who will select their candidates at next year's party convention, is that, all the polls show that Senator Glenn has a better chance than Mr Mondale of retaining the White House for the Democrats.

A poll taken last week by the *Los Angeles Times* showed Senator Glenn ahead of Mr Mondale. A new poll by Gallup has Senator Glenn still in second place, but catching up fast. According to Gallup, Mr Mondale's lead has shrunk from 19 to a percentage points in the last two months.

Buoyant Salvador rebels tell regulars to desert

San Salvador (Reuter) - Salvadoran left wing guerrillas inflicted 644 casualties on Government troops over the past seven weeks, the insurgent Radio Venceremos said at the weekend.

The radio said the casualty figures were proof that the guerrillas were winning El Salvador's 43-month-old civil war and it called on Government soldiers to leave the army and "not to risk their lives defending the Oligarchy".

It did not break down the figures into dead and wounded. Spokesman for the armed forces were not available to comment on the claims.

The radio also said guerrillas seized a 22-mile stretch of road yesterday between the eastern city of Usulután and the town of Santiago De Maria.

The radio reiterated its rejection of a new Government amnesty law, saying it is a move by the Government to gain by propaganda a victory it has failed to win on the battlefield.

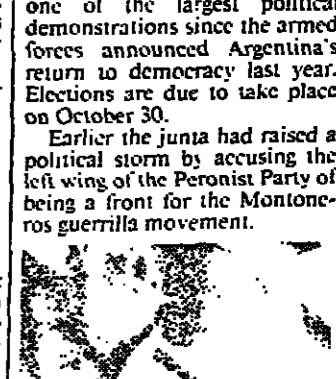
The criticism was reinforced by a declaration yesterday by the Committee of Salvadoran Political Prisoners which described the amnesty law as "the worst the Government could design".

40,000 in Argentine protest

Buenos Aires (Reuter) - About 40,000 people marched through Buenos Aires in a mass protest over the military junta's statement that thousands of people who disappeared during anti-guerrilla operations should be considered dead.

The human rights march through the city centre to the Congress building on Friday night went off peacefully. It was one of the largest political demonstrations since the armed forces announced Argentina's return to democracy last year. Elections are due to take place on October 30.

Earlier the junta had raised a political storm by accusing the left wing of the Peronist Party of being a front for the Montoneros guerrilla movement.



Senator Perez Esquivel: On fast for 10 days.

It issued a document saying Senator Vicente Leonidas Saadi, the Peronist leader, and his intransigence and Mobilization faction had close links with the leaders of the guerrilla movement, which was active in Argentina in the 1970s.

Senator Saadi later denied having anything to do with the Montoneros and accused the armed forces of trying to divide the Peronist Party. Argentina's largest political movement.

Among those taking part in the march were Senator Adolfo Perez Esquivel, human rights campaigner and Nobel peace prize winner, who had been fasting for 10 days to draw attention to the fate of those who disappeared in Argentina.

Looking thin and covered by a blanket, Senator Perez Esquivel was carried by friends most of the way. Later he spoke of the crowd, condemning the junta's report on the vanished, issued last month.

Wave of kidnappings as feud flares in mountains of Lebanon

Beirut (Reuter) - At least 23 people were feared dead yesterday after a wave of abductions in a Lebanese mountain feud between Druze and Christian villagers.

Officials said they had recovered 10 bodies in the Chouf mountains, outside Beirut, where more than 100 people from both communities were kidnapped at road blocks on Saturday.

They feared that 13 more kidnap victims might have been murdered. The Christian Phalangist radio said that 14 Druze were seized and killed in revenge for the death of nine captured Christians.

It added that Mr Joseph al-Hashem, the Phalangist leader in the Chouf area, had urged village heads to free all captives still alive.

The Chouf mountains have long been a battleground between Druze and Christians. The latest conflict broke out on Saturday after a Druze leader was killed by a landmine in the village of Kifarhin, according to security sources.

Angry Druze villagers dragged about 20 Christians from passing cars and hustled them off to captivity. The Christians responded by seizing Druze travellers.

The left-wing Mourabitoun radio reported that more people were seized by Phalangist forces yesterday. A bitter atmosphere spread through mountain villages and the gunmen at road blocks found few vehicles to challenge.

Lebanese security forces shut off the roads between Christian Zable and Druze communities. State-run Beirut

radio said that President Amin Gemayel and Mr Chafic al-Wazzan, the Prime Minister, were taking urgent steps to halt the abductions and secure release of the captives.

Prince Majed Arslan, the Druze leader, contacted village leaders and urged them to call off the vendetta.

Mr Philip Habib, the US roving ambassador, arrived in Beirut yesterday for a further attempt to break the deadlock over withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

He flew in from Israel to brief Lebanese officials on the result of his visits to Jerusalem, Cairo and Riyadh.

Mr Wazzan yesterday called on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon and test the reliability of Israel's pledge to pull out its own troops.

● JERUSALEM: The Israeli security forces have stepped up their guard on a number of Christian institutions in the biblical village of Ein Kerem near Jerusalem - the birthplace of John the Baptist - where two Soviet nuns were brutally stabbed to death last week, Christopher Walker writes.

Yesterday the Israeli Foreign Minister refused to comment on a bitter hostile report by the Soviet news agency, Tass, which blamed the murders of the two women - a mother aged 68 and her daughter of 43 - on what it described as "Zionist thugs".

There was a growing suspicion among detectives involved in the case that the double murder might have been the work of Jewish fanatics opposed to Christian activity in the Holy Land.

The two dead nuns were named yesterday by police as Mrs Barbara Vespirov and her daughter Veronika, both of whom had had been stabbed.

● West Bank dismissal: A leading Arab doctor on the West Bank said on Friday that he was dismissed from his official post because he failed to perform as the Israeli administration would have liked during the recent wave of mass illness in the occupied territories, NYT reports.

Dr Hissain Obeid, director of public health services on the West Bank for the past nine years, said he had been informed in a letter received on Thursday that he was dismissed, because he publicly disagreed with the official line that the symptoms that struck some 900 West Bank Arabs had no organic basis.

"They wanted to force me to say it was mass hysteria and I refused", Dr Obeid said. "I was punished for my medical opinion."

● CAIRO: American ambitions of drawing Egypt into what Mr Alexander Haig, the former Secretary of State, once called a "strategic consensus" appeared to recede after it was announced here yesterday that Egypt would develop its Red Sea base at Ras Banas without help from the United States, Robert Holloway writes.

A statement by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Foreign Minister, fell short of asserting that Egypt would deny the United States facilities at the base, but implied that it would be made available to the American rapid deployment force only in exceptional circumstances.



First night at La Scala for the Pope

The Pope addressing a packed audience at La Scala opera house in Milan. His visit, on Saturday evening, was the first ever to La Scala by a Pope, and was said by some newspapers to have been the first Italian social evening at which a Pope was present since the Renaissance, Peter Nichols writes.

The Pope made use of his weekend in Milan, the centre of Italian

economic life, to call for a concerted effort to reduce unemployment. When he addressed leaders of the Confederation of Industry yesterday and conferred with representatives of the unions on Saturday he called for "coordinated and responsible action" against unemployment.

"One of the reasons why I came here," he said, in a speech at Castello San Giovanni, "is to make clear my

sharing in the sufferings of those who have lost their jobs or find their security threatened. Unemployment is a fundamental problem".

Damage caused on Friday night by a petrol bomb to the stand on which the Pope said Mass yesterday, upon his return to Rome, was repaired in good time. Police said that an unidentified individual threw the bomb soon after midnight on Friday.

Tornadoes evict 1,000 in Texas

New York - The American south-east was battered by another violent storm on Saturday, unleashing tornadoes and floods and taking the death toll to 25 in less than a week, Christopher Thomas writes.

Texas bore the brunt but heavy rain fell from Oklahoma to the Carolinas and in Louisiana hundreds of families fled when rivers rose to bursting point.

Eleven tornadoes hit Texas, making 1,000 people homeless. More than 60,000 in the Houston area were without electricity and 500 people were evacuated for fear of flooding.

Poles suspend butter rationing

Warsaw (Reuter) - Poland is to suspend rationing of butter, margarine, lard and high-fat milk from June 1 because production of dairy goods and some animal products has increased.

An end to rationing of vodka, sweets, cigarettes, soap and washing powder was announced earlier this year but sales of meat, sugar, flour and petrol are still restricted.

Driver held as crash kills 8

Celle Ligure, Italy (AP) - A Spanish lorry driver was charged with multiple homicide after a fiery pile-up inside a tunnel that killed eight people on Saturday and injured 22.

A huge ball of fire and smoke billowed through the Pecorile tunnel 18 miles south of Genoa when the lorry smashed into a line of more than 20 cars and exploded.

Freedom swim

Athens (AP) - Six Turkish nationals, four of them of Kurdish origin, sought political asylum in Greece after swimming across the river Evros, which marks the Greek-Turkish border in Thrace. More than 300 Turks have sought asylum in Greece since martial law was imposed in 1980.

Prison hotel

Arkadelphia, Arkansas (AP) - Because local jails do not meet requirements to house women, Mrs Mildred Anthony, imprisoned for a week for drunken driving, will spend seven days in the local Holiday Inn hotel, working in the restaurant.

Armed guards patrol Delhi campus

The Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in Delhi, one of India's leading academic institutions, closed last week after a battle between students and teachers.

The students have now been evicted from the university hostels, where they lived for the incredibly cheap price (even for India) of £10 a month for food plus £1.60 for accommodation, the university has been closed since the vice-chancellor and senior officials have gone into seclusion, and more than 300 students are in jail.

JNU, named after the Prime Minister's father, has only 3,000

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi students who, with the exception of a small language school, are all graduates.

Ill-feeling has been growing for some months, with students feeling that their grades are often the result of an assessment of their political orientation, and staff believing that if they cannot be trusted to make a normal academic assessment then they should not bother to make one.

Matters accelerated last week when a student was disciplined for abusing the warden of a hostel and was transferred. Students' union leaders went to the hostel, broke the locks and

set him back in his old room.

Dr P. N. Srivastava, the vice-chancellor, who had been in the job only two months, sent the student leaders down. The students then undertook to Gherao him, the rector and the registrar. It is a standard Indian technique of isolating employers and officials by surrounding them with demonstrators.

Eventually the police were called, a decision attributed to Mrs Gandhi, and the three men were freed.

The campus remains heavily guarded by armed para-military police patrols.

Indians deny approaches for US arms

From Our Own Correspondent Delhi

The Indian Defence Ministry is busy pouring cold water on reports from America that India is showing renewed interest in buying US arms. Government spokesmen emphatically deny *The New York Times* report at the weekend that the Indian approaches were made after Mrs Gandhi's visit to the United States last year.

Talks on the purchase of certain equipment were initiated in 1980 after Mrs Gandhi returned to power, but were abruptly called off because American manufacturers would not let the Indians make the weapons themselves under licence or even manufacture ammunition

Madrid Catholics split on abortion

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Roman Catholic groups in predominantly working-class suburbs of Madrid have challenged both Spain's National Conference of Bishops and the Pope, declaring that a Christian can vote in favour of the Government's proposal to legalize abortion in certain circumstances.

Thirty eight organizations, known as *comunidades de base*, took their stand just before Parliament begins to debate reform of Spain's penal code which, under a Franco regime law still on the statute book, punishes abortion with imprisonment. The debate is due to begin tomorrow.

The groups, which said that the social problems of abortion was not a settled issue, provoked an immediate reaction from the bishops last week.

Reiterating their anti-abortion stand of last February, when the Government first indicated terms of the abortion Bill were "totally unacceptable".

They rebuked the grassroots groups, and accuses them of creating confusion.

The bishops were responding to a reminder from the groups that their present stand differs in an important respect from their pronouncement on abortion in October, 1974.

That statement acknowledged that "Catholic morality recognizes as legitimate intervention by a doctor which brings about indirectly the loss of one of the two lives" - the so-called "indirect abortion" to save the mother.

The Pope, during his visit to Spain last November, categorically condemned abortion under all circumstances.

Ever since, opponents of the Government's limited abortion Bill have been waging a "pro-human life" campaign, which reaches its climax this week.

Mother Teresa has been brought from Calcutta for a Mass in Madrid's Plaza Mayor this evening. More than 250 European doctors have also participated in an international anti-abortion conference here.

The anti-abortionists have conspicuously greater economic resources, and the statement by the Madrid working-class groups has served to bring the debate into better balance - especially as it is overwhelmingly working-class women who abort clandestinely in Spain. Middle-class women go to doctors abroad, particularly London, or use the pill.

In a class of its own Dan-Air introduces the new British Aerospace 146, the world's quietest jetliner



Today, Dan-Air takes delivery of Britain's newest airliner and the world's quietest jetliner, the British Aerospace 146. It will operate this 88-seat wide-cabin airliner initially on scheduled services between London Gatwick and Dublin, Bern and the South of France. Services from Newcastle to Gatwick and Norway will follow soon afterwards.

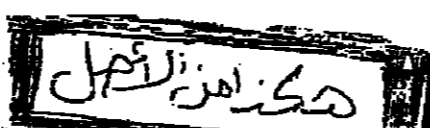
With its spacious cabin and four fan-jet engines, the BAe 146 sets new standards of passenger comfort, performance and economy which make it the most advanced short-haul jet airliner to be introduced anywhere in the world.

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The Pretoria bomb blast

Threat of reprisals by South Africa

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

The South African Government has served notice that reprisals will be taken against neighbouring countries that continue to harbour black nationalist guerrillas after the car bomb blast in central Pretoria last Friday which killed 17 people and injured 217 others, both black and white.

It was the worst incident of its kind in South African history. Meanwhile, the underground African National Congress (ANC), while not yet actually confirming that its guerrillas were responsible for the blast, has issued a statement in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, justifying the bomb attack as being specifically directed against the military establishments of the South African régime.

"The enemy casualties", the statement said, "consist essentially of Air Force and military intelligence personnel". The "escalating armed struggle" had been forced on the ANC by "the intransigence and violence of the apartheid régime".

There is no doubt, in fact, that a very large number of civilians are among the dead and injured, but exactly how many is not yet clear. A report in a Johannesburg newspaper, *The Star*, on Saturday that more than 70 members of the armed forces had been killed or wounded has not yet been officially confirmed. Hospital reports suggest that more than half of the injured are whites.



Fight for life: An ambulance man gives first aid to a victim of the blast.

Of the dead, seven were white men, two were white women, and the rest black men, according to General Mike Geldenhuys, the South African Commissioner of Police.

The bomb went off at about 4.30 pm on Friday in a car parked in front of the entrance to Nedbank Square on Church Street, a 13-storey building housing the headquarters of the Air Force. The ground floor, however, consists mainly of shops, a bank and a restaurant. Poynton Building on the other side of the street contains offices occupied by military and naval intelligence.

The claim that the bomb was aimed at a military target had some substance, therefore, but it is equally clear that the person or persons who planted the bomb, assuming that the timing of the explosion was intentional, must have known that it would also cause huge and indiscriminate casualties among ordinary members of the public thronging the shops and pavements.

Speaking in Nairobi over the weekend en route to North Korea and China, Mr Oliver Tambo, the acting President-General of the ANC in exile, told journalists: "Don't you think we have offered the other check so many times that there is no check left to offer? Never again are our people going to be doing all the bleeding."

Mr Tambo read out the earlier Lusaka statement by the ANC but said he could not yet confirm that ANC guerrillas had planted the Pretoria bomb because of the difficulty of communicating with them. He left no doubt, however, that the ANC was prepared to accept responsibility for the attack.

He also gave a warning that Western investments in South Africa had become "militarized" and were now considered legitimate targets by the ANC because they were "part of the machinery of oppression".

Interviewed on television on Saturday, Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, declared: "No Government of any neighbouring state, whose members of the ANC are, or where regional offices or headquarters of the ANC are allowed, can expect us as a government to stand with our hands behind our backs... we cannot allow it, and we will, at our discretion and in our interest, plan actions as we may find it necessary".

Two cabinet ministers in Malawi, including the secretary-general of the ruling Malawian congress party, have died mysteriously recently, it was reported yesterday.

The bodies of Mr Dick Matenje and Mr Aaron Gadama "turned up" at a hospital in the Malawian town of Blantyre at the end of last week, the *Sunday Mail* newspaper here said. Relatives contacted from Harare said only that they had been informed the men were dead.

RISE OF THE ANC

1976. Founded as the South African Students Organisation (SASO) in the Transvaal. 1977. Organised the first black-led strike which forced the government to allow black schools to be run by black teachers. 1982. "Defiance" campaign against apartheid laws. 1985-87. Treason Trial. ANC leaders accused. 1988. Pan-African Congress (PAC) joins breakaway group. 1990. ANC bans policy of limited violence. Military wing set up. Sabotage begins. 1984. Rivonia Trial. Nelson Mandela and others sentenced to life imprisonment. 1976-77. Riots in Soweto and other townships. Some 600 black young men leave for guerrilla training abroad. 1989-92. South African raid on ANC houses in Mozambique, and Minister Luthuli kills 42. 1982. Bomb blast in Pretoria kills 17 and injures 217. ANC justifies blast as against military target.

Britain keeping close watch on white air force officers' trial

From Stephen Taylor Harare

At 3.10am last July, 25 a series of incendiary devices exploded at an air base in the north of Zimbabwe. Minutes later the country's main strike aircraft were in smoldering ruins. In the Zimbabwe High Court today six white Air Force officers, including the former deputy commander, go to trial for aiding and abetting unknown saboteurs in the devastation of 202 Squadron. If found guilty they face the death penalty.

another three Hawks which had arrived from Britain only days earlier were badly damaged.

The defence will be led by Mr Harry Oganli, QC, who prosecuted in the trial of Peter Sutcliffe, "The Yorkshire Ripper". The trial is before Mr Justice Dumbutuma, the Judge-President, and is expected by legal sources to last for up to six weeks.

The sabotage operation was efficiently carried out - the damage caused by phosphorous grenades which had been placed in jet engine vents and exploded by timing devices. When the flames subsided seven Hawker Hunters, one new British Hawk and a reconnaissance aircraft were destroyed. One Hunter and another three Hawks which had arrived from Britain only days earlier were badly damaged.

Shocked and furious, the Government - accused South Africa of engineering the disaster.

The state's case is expected to rest in part on confessions by some officers and evidence that security precautions had been increasingly relaxed in the weeks before the operation. The defence is likely to try to have the trial ruled inadmissible on the ground that they were extracted under duress. Two independent medical reports state that some of the officers had been tortured.

Meanwhile, a seventh officer detained at the same time remains in custody although the Attorney-General's department has twice stated that it has no grounds for proceeding with charges against him.

Malawi ministers reported dead

From Our Correspondent Harare

Two cabinet ministers in Malawi, including the secretary-general of the ruling Malawian congress party, have died mysteriously recently, it was reported yesterday.

The bodies of Mr Dick Matenje and Mr Aaron Gadama "turned up" at a hospital in the Malawian town of Blantyre at the end of last week, the *Sunday Mail* newspaper here said. Relatives contacted from Harare said only that they had been informed the men were dead.

Moi attacks Gaddafi for threat to OAU summit

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

President Moi of Kenya, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, yesterday attacked Libya for threatening the success of the OAU summit called to take place in Addis Ababa of June 6. The meeting would go ahead as planned, despite calls for a postponement or for its transfer to Tripoli.

Marjani, the Ethiopian leader, on preparations for the summit. Colson Mengistu had been in contact with Morocco, Algeria and the SADR.

In an unusually strong statement, Mr Moi said he was surprised Libya was suggesting that the meeting should be moved to Tripoli, and also setting undisclosed preconditions for its success. The majority of African states have now realized that the unity of Africa should not be sacrificed and traded in for divisive issues.

Cash fraud angers Tutu

From Our Own Correspondent Johannesburg

The South African Institute of Race Relations has accepted the resignation of Mr John Roes, its director, who was found guilty last week in the Rand Supreme Court of defrauding the South African Council of Churches of 296,000 rand (£165,000).

accepted Mr Roes's resignation with regret. Meanwhile the church organisation deplores present general secretary's Bishop Desmond Tutu, a prominent black critic of the Government, is to meet later this week to decide whether to take legal action to try to recover the missing money.

More Volta politicians arrested

Ouagadougou (AP) - The Ruling People's Salvation Council announced yesterday that a number of important political figures, including the Minister of Youth and Sports and a union leader, have been arrested for inciting student unrest.

Stockholm guard for the Queen

Stockholm - A huge security operation is being mounted here for the four-day state visit of the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, the Press Association reports.

Poker player wins £300,000

Las Vegas (Reuters) - A gambler called "Grand Rapids" Tom McEvoy, aged 38, became poker champion of the world, winning over \$500,000 (about £300,000) in a contest involving 108 players.

Kidnap victim flees to safety

Citta di Castello, Italy (AP) - A wealthy 65-year-old businessman with a heart ailment escaped from kidnappers and was rescued by police after 12 hours of wandering through a thick forest.

Whale escapes

Slieve, Denmark (AP) - Efforts to return an Arctic white whale to the sea from the Danish fjord where it has been trapped for a week failed when it burst through a net.

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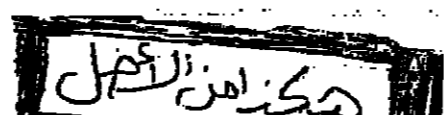
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Only seven months into its life the Sierra has taken over where the Cortina left off. Already it's established itself as the best selling car in Britain.

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You wouldn't be if you'd driven a Sierra.

It's one of those cars that feels right from the moment you take the wheel.

The dashboard curves around you so that all the instruments are easy to read and everything is easy to reach.

The way the car rides isn't just smooth. It's as supple as an athlete. That's all independent suspension at work.

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The aerodynamic body slips so cleanly through the air that you cruise along the motorway with hardly a whisper of wind noise on just a whiff of throttle.

So it's no coincidence that the Sierra has just won a Design Council Award.

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The Sierra is clearly a car you'll enjoy driving.

So why don't you? Your local Ford dealer could easily arrange a demonstration.

And take your Ford Cortina in part exchange.

Man and machine in perfect harmony.



*S.M.A.T. figs Jan/April 1983.

Ghosts of the Third Reich walk again

Nazi reunion sparks bitter protests

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Several people were arrested and a few injured in clashes between police and about 5,000 demonstrators protesting over the weekend at a reunion of the Waffen-SS...

The clashes took place in Bad Hersfeld, in central Germany near the East German frontier, as demonstrators carrying banners saying "Nazi out of our town - we've had enough of Fascists" and displaying huge photographs of skeletal inmates of concentration camps...

Protesters included trade unionists, Jewish students and many young people, together with Dutch student groups and a former prisoner at Buchenwald concentration camp.

Their protest was largely peaceful, and police managed to avoid a conflict with some 50 neo-Nazi who attempted to organize a counter-demonstration. Towards the end of Saturday, however, some demonstrators threw teargas into a car suspected of belonging to a neo-Nazi.

The SS veterans were meeting in Bad Hersfeld for the fourth successive year. Herr Albert Stenwedel, their chair-



Déjàvu: Two of the younger participants in the Waffen-SS reunion at Bad Hersfeld over the weekend

man, called on them to fight against the "spirit of dissolution" which he said was prevalent in the German media, schools and churches. He said the veterans also rejected "unproven assertions" against their activities. It was not presumptuous, he added, "if we claim that we did not violate the demands of chivalry during the war".

This year the town hall was not decorated with the divisional banners of the "Adolf Hitler Bodyguard" and the Hitler Youth, as in the past. Instead, the podium was surrounded only by flags of the Federal Republic and of Bad Hersfeld.

Before the controversial reunion, which opponents said was an attempt to portray the

SS as an ordinary unit of the German Army, numerous protests were sent to Herr Hartmut Böhmer, the mayor of Bad Hersfeld, who in previous years had been the guest of honour at the SS reunions.

A professor of theology from Marburg called on the former soldiers to express their recognition of the free democratic order in the Federal Republic

and explain to young neo-Nazi why Fascism was an "aberration and a crime". The Minister of Justice and the Interior in Hesse said before the meeting that a reunion to which only members of a society were invited could not be banned. But he criticized the Bad Hersfeld authorities for putting their facilities at the disposal of the veterans.

US drive to convict more IRA gunrunners

From Christopher Thomas New York

United States Government prosecutors, helped by the conviction of the reputed leader of the Provisional IRA in America, will be trying to convict other American and Irishmen for smuggling weapons to Ireland.

Two accused IRA arms suppliers are on trial at the federal court in Brooklyn, where four men were found guilty earlier this month in an "unconnected case" of conspiring to send guns for use against British troops in Ulster. Sentencing is scheduled for July 1.

The principal defendant in the new trial is Colin Murphy, aged 32. He is an American resident in New York. Government prosecutors identified him after his arrest on July 21 last year as an arms buyer for the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), a splinter group of Mr Airey Neave.

Mr Murphy's fellow defendant is Vincent Toner, aged 26; also from America and a resident of New York for many years. The prosecutors say his role was that of "moving man" for the arms.

The men allegedly took delivery of 20 M16 rifles, a favourite of both the IRA and INLA, from an undercover agent of Federal Bureau of Investigation posing as a Mafia arms dealer.

Much of the defence tactic in the case concentrates on trying to discredit Sidney Kail, a former moving company owner, who it is known that he had done some gun dealing and was subsequently contacted by Mr Murphy. He said in court that his background was less than clean, including the use of a false name to avoid creditors.

After the Murphy-Toner trial two more IRA cases remain to be tried in Brooklyn. One involves a Queens contractor accused of shipping a cache of guns from New York to Dublin hidden inside wooden cases purporting to contain heavy machinery. The trial, which is expected to start next month, will include evidence gained by wiretaps by the Garda in Ireland which picked up a message saying that "the machines are on their way".

Also pending is the trial of Patrick McPharland, a fugitive in the last big IRA trial, who presented himself to US authorities in Dublin and gave himself up to the FBI in New York.

The court found charges against Mr Talens, aged 63, were not proven and ordered his immediate release.

Police irregularities oblige French to free terror suspects

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Three alleged Irish "super-terrorists" who have been held in prison in France for the past nine months charged with illegal possession of arms and explosives, have been released after a confession of grave "irregularities" by two of the officers involved in the arrest.

The affair has captured the news headlines here of account of the serious question it raises about the conduct of the elite Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (GIGN), the rough equivalent of the British Special Branch, composed only of military police.

It was responsible for the arrest last August of Stephen King, Michael Plunkett and Mary Reid, all suspected of having connections with the Irish National Liberation Army. President Mitterrand chose this police force last summer to look after his personal security at the Elysée Palace. His choice exacerbated the long-standing rivalry between the civil police and the gendarmerie.

The arrest of the three alleged Irish terrorists came only a few days after President Mitterrand had gone on television to announce that the Government planned a crackdown on international terrorism in the wake of a wave of violent terrorist attacks in the French capital.

The arrest was seen as a spectacular coup for the gendarmerie, and was immediately hailed by the Elysée Palace as being of great importance in the field of international terrorism. Soon after, however, doubts about the real importance of the three "terrorists", and about the circumstances leading to their arrest, were raised in the press.

Mr Caudan asserted that contrary to what the police had claimed, none of the accused had been present during the police search of the flat and that the day before the gendarmes had given evidence to the examining magistrate, each policeman involved in the search had been given instructions as to what role he should play.

Mr Caudan's evidence might have been dismissed as being prompted by feelings of revenge, since he had been dismissed from the force on charges of theft and fraud and was in prison awaiting trial. But on Friday, his version of events was confirmed by a second officer, M Michel Lemonnier, still in active service with the gendarmerie.

Within hours of his testimony, Mr King, Mr Plunkett, and Miss Reid were released under judicial control.

Pacifists expelled

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Ten East German pacifists, including several children, who belong to an unofficial peace group based in Jena, were expelled from East Germany over the weekend and sent to West Berlin.

According to friends who met them in the West, they were also obliged, under official pressure, to renounce their East German citizenship. Eight of them, whose arrival in the West was confirmed by the spokesman of the ruling West Berlin Senate, were expelled on Friday night. They were involved in discussions with border guards on the Friedrich-

Some of those expelled came from East German cities including Weimar.

War and 11,584 murders finally catch up on Canadian pensioner

From John Best Ottawa

Albert Helmut Ranca, extradited at the weekend from Toronto to West Germany at the age of 74 to face war crime charges, had dreams of a peaceful retirement in Canada.

The dream had been shattered a year ago when two members of the Royal Canadian Mounted police appeared at his door in a Toronto suburb and arrested him.

Now he is back in West Germany after a 33-year absence to answer charges of having aided and abetted the murder of 11,584 people, mostly Jews, while serving with the Gestapo and the SS security police in Kammas, Lithuania, during the Nazi occupation.

Mr Ranca, aged 74, is the

first person ever extradited from Canada to face war crimes charges.

To guard against possible incidents, a news blackout was imposed on the transfer operation which took place on Friday night when Mr Ranca was taken from Don Jail in Toronto and placed on board a commercial flight for Frankfurt.

Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian Minister of Justice, had signed the extradition papers only days earlier after Mr Ranca abandoned appeal proceedings. He was ordered to be extradited last November, following a hearing before the Ontario Supreme Court.

The West German Government asked for Mr Ranca's extradition about a year ago after a year's investigation had

finally pinpointed his whereabouts. He had been wanted by the Germans since 1961, and was arrested on June 17, 1982.

The prosecutor's office in Frankfurt has prepared charges against him based on the following particulars:

● That about August 18, 1941, Mr Ranca murdered approximately 534 people by having them shot in rows at the edge of prepared mass graves near fortifications surrounding Kammas;

● That in early September 1941 he murdered an unknown person suspected of attempting to conceal a silver fork. He allegedly beat the suspect with a cudgel and then shot him.

● That about September 26, 1941, he committed the

murder of approximately 1,845 people by having them arrested in the Kammas ghetto and conveyed to the fortifications where they were shot.

● That about October 28 and 29, 1941, he committed the murder of approximately 9,200 people by selecting them in the Kammas ghetto and having them conveyed to a place from whence they were shot.

● That between November 18 and December 25, 1943, Mr Ranca jointly with two other SS personnel shot and killed the son of Dr Nachman Shapiro, the Jewish Chief Rabbi, and three members of his family.

● WASHINGTON: A former commandant of a Nazi concentration camp in Estonia has been ordered to be deported because he concealed

his past from immigration authorities, Justice Department officials said, Renter reports.

Karl Linmas, aged 63, was ordered to be deported to the Soviet Union, of which Estonia is now a part, by a judge in New York on Saturday. The deportation order is subject to appeal.

● MAASTRICHT: A special court acquitted Albert Talens, a Dutchman, accused of clubbing fellow prisoners to death in a concentration camp where he was serving a sentence for smuggling arms to the Dutch resistance during the Second World War, Renter reports.

The court found charges against Mr Talens, aged 63, were not proven and ordered his immediate release.

Children don't have a vote

On June 9th, over 42 million people have the chance to vote. Over two million of those who cannot vote are Britain's poor children.

Poverty is a fact of life for many families. One in seven children now lives on supplementary benefit - the semi-official poverty line. That's twice as many as in the late seventies.

Unemployment is the main culprit. Hundreds of thousands more live in low paid families.

Life on supplementary benefit isn't easy. Bringing up a ten year old on £1.25 a day defies even the ingenuity of a Mrs Beeton.

Successive governments have failed to deal effectively with poverty.

What can you do? Start by insisting that poverty, alongside unemployment, is an election issue. Ask candidates how they intend to take children out of poverty.

Children don't have a vote. Their vote is in your hands.



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INTERVIEW: Alexander Solzhenitsyn

'Time to stand up for Britain'

By Bernard Levin



Alexander Solzhenitsyn talks to Bernard Levin about the need for spiritual regeneration in both East and West

In your Templeton Address you said that the tragedy of the modern world is that man has forgotten God. When and how did this begin to happen? This is something that has been happening for a long long time. In the West it has already been happening for over three centuries. In Russia it began before the revolution. Our educated classes have been part of such a process for nearly two centuries, whereas the uneducated classes were affected for only about ten years before the revolution. And this was the greatest single factor that produced the revolution.

When I speak and when I support and praise the activity of the Pope in our contemporary world, what I mean by that is that he is constantly guided by an awareness of the Divine. In other words, yes, he considers it proper to speak of this or that question, but he is always aware of the Divine. Whereas those priests of whom you have spoken who are active in South America and Central America have in fact fallen to one of the temptations that socialism spreads before us. Socialism, which in its very root is totally opposed to Christianity, loves to pretend that it has taken much from Christianity and given it some concrete form, concrete shape. The ironical thing is that even atheist literature in the Soviet Union uses this very same argument, saying look, look, our socialist programme is in effect a Christian programme.

The centre of this is the belief that man alone is sufficient to himself? That began first of all as a reaction to the rigidity and austerity of the Middle Ages. But it is a process which once it had begun was inevitably going to go ever wider and ever deeper. My conviction is that the goal of Man's existence is not happiness but spiritual growth. But this conviction is regarded as something strange, something almost insane, though perhaps only 150 years ago it would have seemed a perfectly natural conviction.

But may not a priest resist oppression without himself being in any way a supporter of communism? Yes, if they can, but what I am saying is that they are caught within the net of this temptation, this trap. The trap consists in the fact that involvement in such work takes place on a totally worldly level. They are entirely absorbed by the social struggle which the Pope is not because he is always aware of the Divine dimension and the Divine dimension is in fact the governing criterion.

What causes such a condition? Lacking a consciousness of God, of the Divine, they lack an awareness of reality. The West is full, it's brimming over, with information, you would have thought everything and anything could be understood, but in the eyes of our Russians who live under the Soviet regime the thing that amazes them, that we simply cannot understand, is why doesn't man in the West understand this?

And we see absolutely everywhere, in any country where this happens, the socialist will always give way to the communist. They will not stand their ground.

I shall only say about the famous axiom "Better to be red than dead" that there is no alternative in it because to become red is really in fact to die a slow death. The free people of the West have missed sixty-five years. They have stood there fully armed and not struggled. When they give in to communism they will find themselves as slaves, and what is more moribund slaves. That's when they will begin to fight but in different conditions. And what is so amazing is that the West appears not to hear the absolutely explicit condemnation to death which has been pronounced. In 1919, the Comintern was created and its leaders, Lenin and Trotsky, who at that point had absolutely no nuclear arms, they hardly had any rifles or bullets to put into them, but none the less they declared a condemnation to death for the Western world; and the West laughed. Sixty years ago, the whole of educated Russia, the cream of Russian intellectual development, the whole intelligentsia, everybody said "look, this is something quite unlike anything you have seen before"; the West turned a totally deaf ear. Fifty years ago the logs of wood from the camps with things written in the blood of those who were imprisoned in the north, those logs of wood somehow came to the West. Forty years ago millions of Soviet people again told of the horrors. They were not only not listened to but in their hundreds of thousands and millions were simply given back and betrayed to captivity and certain death in the Soviet Union. Thirty years ago, Kravchenko in the famous trial hearing in Paris revealed the true nature of the Soviet regime and he wasn't listened to either. History does not forgive such multiple mistakes.

American government, are terrified of the Kremlin's anger. Secondly, at the end of the Second World War the West undermined the faith and trust of all our people's in the East. We believed that the West was our ally whereas the West gave up those who had fought communism, gave them up to sure death and destruction. This story must not be forgotten.

Suppose that Jaruzelski could improve matters for the Poles to the extent that Kadar has done for the Hungarians; would you welcome this or would you argue that things must get worse before they can get better? No, I wouldn't put it in that way. I would certainly welcome any improvement in the situation of the Poles but, first of all, I would not overestimate what Kadar has done for the Hungarians. When Czechoslovakia had to be invaded Kadar invoked it quite cheerfully. Every communist leader has certain limits, within which he can achieve very little. If, for example, Jaruzelski worked to prove himself a patriot and really did try to improve the conditions of the Poles, if he really were doing that then in no time at all he would be removed and somebody else would be put in his place.

Soviet Union have had that system for over 65 years. In other words, two or three generations had come and gone; moreover, in the communist hierarchy there is a constant process of selection. As soon as an honest man, a man of principle, appears, the system simply rejects him, and either he leaves it or he perishes. However, I have a firm conviction that our nation as an organism is not dead yet and, therefore, the young living shoots come out in the most unexpected places. It is insistent through which a nation saves itself. And through my work I know, I can sense, there are many many people who think as I do. I do represent people in Russia. If I didn't represent anyone, the authorities wouldn't fear me.

In the 1930s, the West only woke up when war broke out. We have to wake up before war breaks out now. What will wake us up? I wouldn't like you to be awakened by the ceiling falling on your heads. I would like the loud voices of outstanding people, writers, publicists, political leaders, to find the courage to say "look, the ceiling is cracking, it might fall". And they should not be afraid of being told "oh no this is too extreme, this is too ridiculous".

The time has come to limit our demands to learn about self-sacrifice

What about externally? What would the communists have to do to what would the Soviet leaders have to do, for us to resist? I don't know. So far, we haven't seen a single country for which the West would actually stand up and fight. Maybe the United States would go to war for Israel. I don't know whether Europe would fight for its oil. It is not the degree of danger that will stimulate you, it is the degree of inner awareness. What could be more striking, what could be more evident, than the way in which the Khmer Rouge destroyed, annihilated, its own people? Or for example, the Vietnamese boat people who drowned? Will you find any compassionate feeling for that?

If you were advising President Reagan what would you tell him? I must say that President Reagan really doesn't need my recommendation. He keeps on getting public advice from leading American publicists and various newspapers of such a nature that even the asses' ears would collapse. I don't think Reagan's problem is a lack of understanding, but he has to struggle against the blindness and the shortsightedness of public opinion. He can't even manage to get across to that public opinion that at the moment in Central America we see the creation of an actual front against the United States. When Reagan said that he was in a position of confrontation, extreme confrontation, with communism, he was jeered and hissed for having brought about the collapse of detente. Whereas, in fact, what he had done was probably to take only one small step in the direction of what he intended. American public opinion is such that - well I'll give you an example from navigation. Now when you see a SOS signal you must ask "Who are you, do you have a democracy?" All right, if they're a democracy, let's go and save them. If it's a communist SOS then we really must save them because we must avoid any unpleasantness. But if it is an undemocratic Western regime, they can go to the bottom and sink. This is madness. There are those who actually stand in the front line of the fire, and what is demanded of them is democracy. In Salvador the elections took place under machine-gun fire and indeed, yes, the voters were mown down by machine-gun fire. The American Congress and American public opinion shout "there isn't enough democracy" - start talks with the bastards, let's have more free elections under "democratic fire". And those are the sort of examples which really make me think of the West as a madhouse.

What would you say if you had the opportunity to broadcast to the Russian people? What would you tell them? I am a publicist really involuntarily, against my own will. If I could broadcast to my people I would read them my books, my novels, because in my interviews, my articles, I can't give even one hundredth of that which I have put into my novels. Is there anything special that Britain apart from the West in general can do? I think British history has shown more than once that the British have a remarkable faculty, a remarkable ability, to mobilize themselves in moments of danger. Maybe it is Britain which could do one or two of the things I have talked about. But if there could be moral mobilization in Britain, now, before the ceiling falls down, then the standing up to be counted of Britain, even just Britain alone standing up to be counted against communism, would make an enormous impression on the communists. The communists in their greed to seize control of the world are, in fact, very clever in the way in which they discriminate and know perfectly well which are the weak bits which can be swallowed first. And where they find themselves confronted by steadfast will, they retreat. They even retreat in the face of their own prisoners, their very own prisoners who stand fast. What final message in this interview would you like to give? I would just like to call the British to come to their senses before it is too late. The time has come to limit our demands, to learn about self-sacrifice oneself for the salvation of one's country and for society. Thank you very much.

Have not the mass of the people a right to enjoy the material possessions that previously were enjoyed by only a few? I want to distinguish between material sufficiency - that to which everybody has a right - and consumer greed. Material sufficiency is something that has existed in Europe for many centuries. Perhaps we have got a different scale for those of us who have been through the Gobi Archipelago. But what happened was a kind of veering round to a human awareness in its attitude to material values. In our time, somebody who is very strict and limits himself can be surrounded by any form of material comfort or even luxury and yet remain totally indifferent to it because it is not the material which is the basis of our life. The horror is not that universal well-being has led to moral decline. But the moral decline has led to the fact that we now indulge too much in material well-being.

Some of them would argue that being involved in the social struggle is, in fact, carrying out Christ's teaching. No, they are wrong there. One must live in social struggle in the name of the soul of every other person, and the soul of every organization. Whereas if we are involved simply in a struggle for material rights, that has nothing to do with Christianity.

Nine years in the West have made me into a pessimist

You have drawn attention to the fact that in the oppressed lands of the East spiritual regeneration is growing, but oppression and suffering necessary for people to turn to things of the spirit? I would like to divide the question, the question of suffering and the question of oppression. Yes, suffering is essential for our spiritual growth and perfection. But suffering is sent to the whole of humanity and to every living being; it is sent in sufficient measure so that if man knows how to do so he can use it for his growth. Now, if a person doesn't draw what is to be drawn from suffering, but instead is embittered against it, he is really making a very negative choice at that moment. Now, if one speaks of oppression, the horrible oppression that we see for example in the USSR it really goes beyond the possibilities of human endurance. It is an experience that really goes beyond common suffering. Millions are simply crushed, physically and spiritually crushed, annihilated, but those who have passed through that oppression are then spiritually so strong, so mature, that they become really our hope in the communist countries. And I'll add to that. Nine years in the West have made me into a pessimist; looking from the East I need to ascribe to the West far more strength, far more determination and steadfastness whereas now I would no longer guarantee that the West would withstand invasion by communism, withstand being taken over, subverted, by communism. It is possible that the whole struggle of humanity against communism will take far longer than we originally believed and my greatest hope is in those who have already gone through the horrible decades of totalitarian oppression and have not broken down and have survived.

Is it possible in the real world for a modern advanced society to live by spiritual and religious precepts? For a well-developed, economically well-developed society, that is the most difficult thing of all. But there is simply no other way.

But if the more advanced we become, technically but materially, the more difficult you say it is, then is not the goal constantly being pushed further and further away? No, though the danger of losing that goal grows. Such is the destiny of mankind that the more we lose control of ourselves the more dead-ends into which we get ourselves. We are not quite in the dead-end but it is time we started thinking about it. We hear constantly rights, rights, it is always rights; but very little about responsibility.

How do you explain the fact that for years and years some of the greatest scientists, and also artists and professors, were convinced, and some still are, by Soviet communism? Those in whom the intellect has taken precedence over the spiritual, the heart; they are the ones who are gullible, who fall for the temptation of the clever wiles of Marxism. I am sure that Isaac Newton, for example, if he were alive today would certainly not be deceived by Marxism!

I have always believed myself that it will not be the leaders of thought who save us but the ordinary man. Do you agree? I would see the dilemma not in such simple terms. Those people who could turn around humanity or a society, we see them, so to speak, on a vertical line, and perhaps quantitatively we find more of them at the bottom simply because they are more numerous, but one certainly can't leave out of that scheme the people at the top of the ladder. The whole of history shows that any turn-around, historical or social, in any important turn around the forerunners of it are always one or two or three people who perhaps are forerunners of that process by a century or more. We can't do without these forerunners, these leaders. But it is not the false leaders who have followed the lure and call of Marxism who are the genuine leaders. They will find themselves in a laughable and humiliating situation and many of them will repent but it will be too late and they shall weep.

Now the second aspect is at the personal level, the extraordinary blindness of society and young people. For half a century you have had the chance to open the eyes of society and of the young, and Western young people simply have no idea of the real situation. Try asking them why isn't there such a movement for nuclear disarmament

I consider a war - not a nuclear war but a war - as inevitable

in the Soviet Union. Either they won't even understand the question or they won't care. What they say is we shall disarm unilaterally and we shall disarm and we shall follow suit. Now here we see not so much disarmament as a complete blindness of understanding; there is also a weakening, a total erosion, of will. Go to these young people and ask them. All right we agree to have unilateral disarmament but will you go into the army tomorrow in order to die - into an ordinary conventional army - and if they are truthful they will say oh no. Today, resistance to nuclear armament is really a very convenient pretext to disguise, to hide, if not their moral cowardice at least their moral weakness. In fact, they don't want any kind of armament, any kind of work, they just simply do not want to resist at all.

Finally, the third level of all this, there is of course the active participation of Soviet money and Soviet participation and Soviet organization. The communists have enormous experience here. Already in 1917 Lenin gave five or ten roubles to every person for participation in demonstrations against the provisional government. Stalin organized a so-called movement for peace in those days when he didn't have an atomic bomb and he had money to spend on this. And, of course, this principle continues. But just to finish answering this question I want to underline one thing: the problem isn't really reducible just to Soviet organization and participation. If only the West had not relied for several decades on nuclear weapons and if only the young were steadfast of will and well-informed, no Soviet action would achieve anything.

Some nuclear disarmers in this country say that since they can do nothing about Soviet arms, the only way they can do it is by arguing against our arms, since it has to start somewhere. It looks very good for them simply to protest against nuclear arms which are horrific, yes. And what they are, what they forget, what they disguise behind that, what is softened, is their own unwillingness to defend their own country. The Soviet leaders in this situation don't even need to use nuclear arms. They will simply take conventional arms and will simply capture everyone with conventional arms and no resistance. And these young people who are so brave in their demonstrations and who join hands over a distance of miles, they will be told you cannot assemble in numbers more than three, even more than two. If they are told, right, no assembly in numbers of more than two or three, they will obey.

Some say that since a nuclear war would be a catastrophe for the whole planet, surrender, even for those who hate communism, would be preferable to a nuclear war.

Although we were sentenced to death sixty-five years ago, we have still survived. Why should we not go on doing so? Because there is no comparison between the situation when the Kremlin didn't even have enough rifles and today's situation where it has got the best rocket stations in Cuba, in Nicaragua, the best naval bases in Angola, Mozambique, South Yemen. We see that this process is not only a constant process but one that is accelerating with terrific speed.

Do you think that the emergence of Solidarity is a sign that there is real hope or is the fact that it has been crushed a sign that there is no hope?

In this whole phenomenon, there is more hope than disillusion. It is a movement which gives us hope first of all by its scope and by its spiritual direction which rests not in socialism but in Christianity. Poland was able to manifest this strength to the strength and force of its church, but it is certainly a sign of what could happen in the other communist countries. But as regards Poland, the West really behaved as though it was seeing a stage performance, and there is some similarity with the Western attitude towards Afghanistan. The West is constantly hoping that there will be some kind of a miracle in the East, which will relieve the West of the need to defend itself. Maybe instead of Brezhnev, we will have the good liberal Andropov or some other dove; maybe the Polish Solidarity movement will change things absolutely in Poland, then in Lithuania, then in the whole of the Soviet Union. But these events must not be looked upon as a spectacle; they must be looked upon as a call, an appeal to mobilize inner forces. For example, in Poland the Western creditors need not have wiped out the Polish debt. There is this psychology in the West - we are helping the people - it dates back to the time of Roosevelt when whole factories were sent in kit form to be assembled in the Soviet Union. Since then the West has always been in fact strengthening the communist governments.

Now let's look at Afghanistan. The war has been on for three years. During all this time, the West, apart from a kind of generalized sympathy, has not done anything concrete for the country. If the West really understood that all the communist governments of the world are its mortal enemies and no kind of truce, no kind of smiles, will ever change this situation, but that on the other hand all the subjugated peoples are its allies, the West could long ago, by its actions in Afghanistan, have brought about a very different situation. You would by now have had two, three, four regiments of ex-Soviet soldiers, ready and willing to fight this way. But the Western governments, including the

In the last two hundred years we have really turned away from God

Is there something dark in the heart of man himself that cannot be eradicated, whether it is an age of faith or not? Yes, there is. And the path of mankind is a long path. And the historical centuries that we have lived through are only a small part of our total historical way. Yes, we have been through the temptations of the wars of religion, and we showed ourselves to be unworthy; now we stand before the temptation of the material, more than a sufficiency of the material, of luxury, of everything, and again we show ourselves unworthy. Our historical process is really consists of man standing before the things which are temptations to him and of showing himself able to overcome them. I take you think highly of the present Pope and his work? Yes, I think very highly of his personality, the spirit which he has brought into the Roman Catholic Church and his constant and lively interest in all the various problems all round the world. In one of the Encyclicals of one of his predecessors it was said that the voice of the times is the voice of God. The present Pope does not agree with this axiom and fights it, for the voice of the times can be a false voice. We must not serve that voice but check it and correct it.

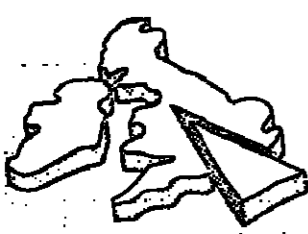
But in the Roman Catholic Church some priests in oppressed nations - I am thinking particularly of some of the dictatorships of South America - have felt it their duty to support insurgent movements. What do you say to them?

There is a terrible paradox in our world: those who have no freedom long for it, but those who have freedom do not seem to care about it. I used to think that it was possible to transfer, to share, to convey the experience of one nation to another, at least by means of literature, but now I am beginning to think that no one can receive the experience of another without having actually gone through it. One must have a heart full of compassion and a heart and a soul full of sense and sensibility in order to be able to take upon oneself, to receive, the sufferings of another.

Is it possible that there are people who cannot bear freedom to themselves, and long to be slaves? Yes, today's Western Europe is full of such people.

SPECTRUM

Christopher Driver examines the evolution of Britain's postwar palate



Innate conservatism of taste and technical ignorance in the kitchen have inhibited the development of a domestic

British cuisine with an international appeal. Instead, Britain has proved surprisingly receptive to the colonization of its eating habits by a variety of exotic imported styles

Stirring up the global kitchen

The British Airports Authority, resourceful in adversity, is just now trying, through its latest advertising campaign, to make something of Heathrow's election as the world's second most unpopular airport.

For airports, read styles of cooking and eating. Few would accuse Britain of owning the best. But the British Tourist Authority, if it had the wit, could plausibly plaster the globe with claims that we had the most. Gastronomically, we are a nation of borrowers.

This phenomenon is not as new in the history of British cooking as many still assume. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially, the British developed and loved to display a marked taste for oriental spices and, later, exotic vegetables and fruit.

But ever since the Commonwealth and Empire came home to roost in the streets of London and other cities, an unprecedented variety of international destinations has opened up to the British kitchen.

"Them's black people's food," a colleague of mine heard a woman say as she dragged her excited child from a particularly colourful display of Indian vegetables in a Kilburn street market.

For the history of British eating - which was once, let us remind ourselves, the envy of civilized Europe - the significance of the entire "ethnic" incursion into this country since the mid-1950s is that it has introduced to our cuisine a source of stylistic differentiation which is not stratified by social hierarchy.

Adapted by Christopher Driver from his forthcoming book The British at Table, to be published by Chatto and Windus on June 10, price £9.95

the world; the very word "cuisine" lacks an exact equivalent in English. Consider, for instance, the social images of familiar staples. Potatoes, anglicized long enough to have taken root within the British class system, are instrument of hierarchical differentiation, with chips and what Raymond Postgate used to call "old plain boiled" on one side, slim-cut fries and grain dauphinois on the other.

Even vegetarianism has begun to act as a kind of taste tentacle, groping around the globe to foodways that lie outside European tradition. It neither knows nor cares what place brown lentils, coriander and aubergines occupy in the social pecking order.

In an international city on the scale of London, people are free to exploit all this diversity by choosing what to eat and where, and by making comparisons in restaurant settings decorated to supplement the messages conveyed by the food itself.

For this reason, restaurants are indispensable to any attempt to isolate types and groupings among immigrant cuisines. Recipes cannot convey it all at home, however versatile the cook and assiduous the book collector, and very few people, even professional anthropologists, can be familiar with the food cultures of more than a small proportion of the world's peoples as expressed by meals prepared and eaten within the family at both ordinary and festive occasions.

The more neutral the complexion of the host culture, the more discernible the colours introduced by an immigrant cuisine. For instance, French bourgeois cooks have put up strong resistance to both exotic and technological change, while the more complaisant British have been and are singularly receptive to external influences upon the foods (and even more the drinks) which they consume.

Reverse influences are equally possible or probable: an immigrant cuisine, uprooted from its natural habitat to a colder, wetter climate, encounters there the technological



eating of a denatured late-industrial society, and it has to be unusually well armoured against change and corruption if it is to remain recognisably the same into the second or third generation.

Almost any cuisine can follow the flag, as it were. Immigrants in a foreign city, whether dispossessed Austrian Jews in the 1930s or rich Japanese and Kuwaitis in the 1970s, need meeting places in London where they can talk to each other in their own languages and not have to mind the host country's manners.

Certain cuisines can also drag the flag behind them. A nation whose food culture is rich and powerful enough can despatch its chefs and restaurateurs to gather abroad a better living than they could make at home.

An arena where cuisines from different parts of the globe compete in public is a new phenomenon

ings, and send urgent messages for reinforcements, until - as happened in Britain in 1968 - the host country itself anxiously pulls up the drawbridge.

Chinese cooking in Britain is the principal example of this process. Immigrants from Hongkong are numerically much less important than West Indians and Indo-Pakistanis, but a very high proportion work in the catering trades.

foodways by demanding esoteric dishes and foodstuffs. "You velly brave man", I was once told by a Japanese restaurant manager, gold teeth flashing, after one such order, probably involving jellyfish, or raw sea urchin.

Restaurant critics have often noted the failure of black cultures (whether African or West Indian) to help themselves to economic self-sufficiency and cultural assimilation in Britain by opening restaurants and food shops whose appeal to their own people would gradually extend to the public at large.

The most sincere compliment one country can pay to another is to borrow its diet and imitate its cooking. The occasion may be a defeat or it may be a victory. The most famous example is Brillat-Savarin's commentary on the years after Waterloo, when the British conquerors not only ate copiously while they were billeted in Paris but took the taste home afterwards and looked round for French chefs to recreate it for them.

borrow curry from their subject peoples in India, though interestingly that influence was at its peak in the years before sabhis were joined by memsahibs. Military and ICS wives imposed the Victorian proprieties (French influence and all) on their husbands' Indian servants, who had previously had it all their own way.

The most sincere compliment one country can pay to another is to imitate its cooking

by continuing to prepare brown Windsor soup long after the British had gone for ever, as though it were an elixir of successful imperialism. In one such "English Club" in Tamil Nadu this spring, I was given a very passable bread-and-butter pudding.

It has to be admitted, however, that British cuisine as such is a weak power, globally speaking. British colonists in distant lands have often clung to their diet faithfully (the Falklanders, as sheep farmers, had little alternative) but they have seldom persuaded foreigners to adopt it, even in countries with suitable climates.

From the standpoint of a community relations specialist, rapid assimilation of an immigrant culture - and by extension, its cuisine - to the (British) host culture is theoretically desirable. But only social scientists with defective taste buds actually think on lines like these and anyway even in this field other experts would not argue that in a fundamentally hostile social environment, an immigrant people that keeps its cuisine intact from British flavour-blur and similarly insidious forms of social syncretism enjoys a better prognosis.

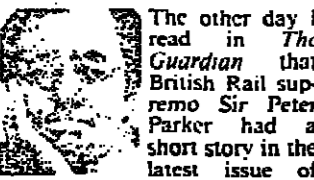
Most immigrant cuisines have now been lodged in Britain long enough for the symptoms of resistance or surrender to be recognisable. Italians almost always surrender, not for want of quality in the ingredients or of skill in their treatment, but for want of self-criticism and out of an excessive desire to please.

The British were not too proud to borrow curry from their subject peoples in India, though interestingly that influence was at its peak in the years before sabhis were joined by memsahibs.

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TOMORROW Conditioned responses, the health food movement and the greens revolution

'Gosh, he thought, Britain is safe at last'



The other day I read in The Guardian British Rail supremo Sir Peter Parker had a short story in the latest issue of Fiction Magazine. Momentarily forgetting that one should never believe anything in the papers, I rushed out to buy a copy.

the Arthur Scargill, but an Arthur Scargill.

THE CRUNCH by Arthur Scargill, aged 15 1/2

Chapter One "I have evidence here," cried Stanley to the enormous crowd, "that the government has plans to close down the north of England!"

MOREOVER... Miles Kington

"By gum, no!" yelled the throng. "I should think not," murmured Dan.

Chapter Two Stanley was head of the newly-formed NAN - the National Association of Northerners - a huge movement formed to protest against the way all jobs and power were centred on London.

pushing it into a pocket. "And I wouldn't use words like dekkoo up here, lad. Bit colonial. Say shuffy."

Chapter Three The government totally denied Stanley's allegations, but the public was not convinced, by a heck, they weren't. Within six months the government had fallen and Stanley, by a brilliant electoral campaign which I won't go into here but which depended on his brilliant oratory, honesty, power and passion, had become Prime Minister.

to take them south to Downing Street. "It's going to be hard work running the country, though."

Chapter Four Dan was a bit disappointed by Stanley's first six months in office. He seemed to spend most of his time flying to Washington or going to parties. He certainly hadn't closed down any Tory seats. Had he gone soft in the southern air?

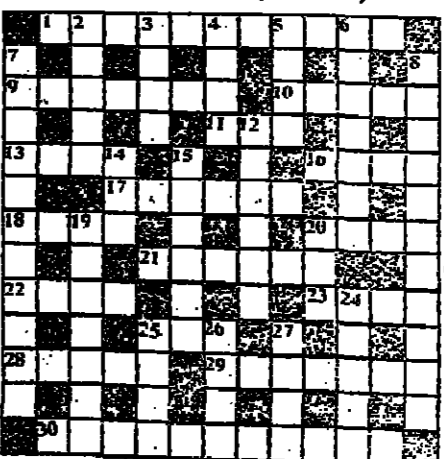
ing, lad," said his mentor. "You're thinking I've gone soft in the southern air. It isn't so. I'm just pretending to go soft, fooling people into thinking that I'm safe, that I've forgotten my roots like Roy Jenkins. And the reason I haven't tampered with the constituencies is that no matter what you do to the south, the north is still a long way from London. Well I'm going to change that."

"You mean - bring the north down here?" "Nay, lad. Better than that. I'm moving Parliament to Sheffield! This weekend, a huge fleet of bulldozers and lorries is going to dismantle Westminster and take it up the M1 to where it should be - in the north! Monday morning, we start real business."

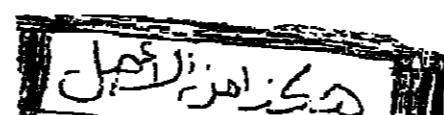
Dan stared at his hero. Gosh, he thought, Britain is safe at last.

THE END

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 65)



- ACROSS: 1 Consider (11), 9 Writing paper (7), 10 Not sleeping (5), 11 Yes (3), 12 Test (4), 16 Dirt particles (4), 17 Becoming old (6), 18 Religious group (4), 20 Scoff at (4), 21 Hunting guide (6), 22 Hard wood (4), 23 Pressure unit (4), 25 Exclamation (3), 28 Synthetic material (5), 29 Decks (7), 30 Fracture mould (7,4). DOWN: 2 Additional (5), 3 Sprites (4), 4 Current (4), 5 Eastern nurse (4), 6 Safety seeker (7), 7 Not delicate (7), 8 Printing method (11), 12 Recorded history (5), SOLUTION TO No 64, ACROSS: 1 Shallow 5 Inqui 8 ITN 9 Enriched 10 Veldt 11 Acne 12 Non iron 14 Non-compliance 16 Knees up 18 Idol 21 Pecc 22 Painful 23 S...



PROFILE: R. B. Kitaj

The state of the artist

When Kitaj talks about coming over here on the GI Bill, it immediately makes sense. He looks like a GI - still, though just turned 50. Maybe one of those grizzled professional survivors from a vintage Sam Fuller film. Well, somewhere between that and - now that the beard has gone almost completely white - Spencer Tracy as Fleming's Old Man at war with the ultimate deep-sea fish. Movie images inevitably spring to mind: Kitaj (to his friends - only very old friends and posh PRs call him Ron) readily admits that, like most of his generation, he was shaped very importantly by the movies he saw while growing up in Cleveland and New York. Los Angeles, or specifically Hollywood, has had a long-standing fascination for him. He taught there for a year in the early seventies, his son Lem now works there for Twentieth Century-Fox, and he fantasizes ineffectually about buying a house and going out to live there.

Why doesn't he? Movies again. Before the idea of coming to England ever crossed his mind, he had fallen in love with the place, through the movies. Not only the old stones and the gentlemanly types with clipped accents and leather elbows to their jackets, but also a world of tantalizing sexual possibility. He fell in love with Marina Shearer, as well as with London. In *The Red Shoes*, "She looked just like all those Irish Catholic girls you lusted after but couldn't touch at school. And the way the costumes outlined that tight little ass... Maybe because it was considered cultural or something. But you didn't get that in American films." However he became a merchant seaman instead of Anton Walbrook, and it was only when he got out of the army that the possibility of coming and staying really arose. In order to discourage thousands of GIs who thought it would be great to go and live an allegedly artistic life in Paris at the government's expense, the places you could go to study art had been reduced in effect to just two: Edinburgh and Oxford. Oxford was chosen by Kitaj; he had been dreaming of it since he was 15 and arrived in 1957, and has stayed, more or less, ever since.

The last year has been one of the less periods. He and his ally of the last 12 years, the American painter Sandra Fisher, were off living and working in Paris. Somehow the idea got abroad that they were there for good, but Kitaj says he never intended more than a year, just because everybody who can should spend some time living in Paris, in an ordinary *quartier*, before he's too old to enjoy it. Enjoy it apparently he did; but he is glad to be back in his own Chelsea house, his own studio, his own garden. "You know, while I was in Paris, Frank Auerbach wrote me a long letter warning me that no major artist had ever been 'peripatetic'. Of course I could give him an argument with Rubens, Van Dyck, David Hockney... But I got the message. Though I'm really the last person to need it. I'm restless, but fundamentally I'm a home body. I've seriously tried to get away at least five times since I've been here, but I always come back. I think it's just that London seems to have less wrong with it than anywhere else. And of course all of Kitaj's career as a painter has been centred on Britain, so that, though he still seems com-

pletely, ineradicably American when you talk to him, it is hard to think of him as an American painter. True, his retrospective two years ago began in Washington, showed at his birthplace, Cleveland, and then went straight to Dusseldorf without touching Britain. But in a way Kitaj's unwillingness to let it come to London was a measure of the degree to which he feels rooted here: it was one thing unfolding a lifetime of work in other places, but something completely different doing it at home. "The retrospective was something I had dreamed. It usually marks about the halfway point in an artist's career, and it is a chance to get to know yourself too well for your own good. It's really something to get out of the way. I wasn't too displeased; on the other hand, I didn't think 'Oh God, I can never do better'. I think mostly it made me uncomfortable to think of the time wasted."

Despite the seeming casualness, one can be sure that a lot of serious, even agonized effort went into the study and appraisal of all the evidence in the show. Kitaj describes himself as "autodidact" and "pseudo-scholarly", and hurries to add that he knows that his way with possibly half-digested knowledge can really irritate people. But like many people who carry at least a slight chip on their shoulder about never having been to university, he tends to sell himself short. If one corner of his studio features an obviously well-used punching-ball, the rest of the studio and the house above and below is packed with equally well-used books, not bought by the yard for set-dressing, but devoured and digested one by one. If his controversial series of screenprints from 1970, *In Our Time*, established nothing else, at least they showed that he had a detailed acquaintance with the outsidery of an extraordinary variety of twentieth-century books (the prints were almost unmanipulated reproductions of the covers), but a short time in his company also shows unmistakably how well acquainted he is with their insides.

Kitaj fits in with the image of the GI who decided as soon as he had any say in the matter to better himself. Sometimes Kitaj feels, self-education done him wrong. Pointing to a very thick-looking photograph of Ezra Pound (it is the earliest surviving Bill Brandt portrait, which Kitaj discovered by dint of asking Brandt if he had ever photographed Pound), he laughs. "Of course, it was the old anti-Semitic himself, and trying to understand what he was on about, that led me along a false track of modernism. Hence, it seems, works like *In Our Time*, which seem actuated as much as anything by a feeling of the duty to be modern. (Plus, no doubt, a period of aridity and exhaustion after the death of his wife.) How else is one to explain the perversity of one of our best draughtsmen's turning away from drawing anything himself and wasting time on the arrangement of given materials. That, as it happens, is what Kitaj thinks too: "I should have been drawing like Degas, trying to develop a talent I might actually have. I think I wasted ten years, until with Sandra's encouragement and example I went back to drawing from life, using the classic disciplines for their proper purpose without worrying about whether I was being 'modern' or not." Some



Daniel Kestelberg

might say, some have said that he has been doing all this rather too literally: that his lasciviously erotic (or gloating, according to where you stand) female nudes of the last few years are too close to pastiche Degas, or his recent drawings of dwarves are too like Goya for comfort. Not that Kitaj should care. As he enters his second half-century, he is just where a 50-year-old artist might wish to be: well thought of, a good seller, an established figure who is yet not predictable enough to be taken for granted, and clearly has many surprises in store for us still.

He should not care, but he does. He also bristles a little at accusations of misogyny and sexual violence in his female nudes, or suggestions that the interest in dwarves is modishly black - or just sick. "Anybody who says he never reads the critics and doesn't care what they say is lying. They all do, and they all care, from Bacon down..." Kitaj admits to being disturbed even when he does not recognize himself in the character conjured up by his detractors. "As he fits an eager reader of psychological texts, he returns finally to the what-do-I-know? syndrome: if, deep down in his unconscious, he is hostile to women, for instance, it is the nature of things that he could be the last to know. But he does not think he is: he comforts himself with the thought that such judgments may tell us more about the judge than the judged. And certainly his own life and work have been first

and foremost a voyage of self-discovery. Even today he is always finding out new things about himself, as often as not through his work. For example, his quite newly grown interest in Jewishness, his own and other people's. "Jewishness" is precise: the religious side of Judaism means nothing to him. As a child he was brought up entirely with Catholics, and never really had occasion to think of himself as Jewish. The choice came much later - for he feels that he is, in a way, a Jew by choice. Again, the telltale bookcases are an index to the extent and intensity of his involvement in the subject: shelves devoted to Kafka, to Walter Benjamin, to historic and analyses. And he is already vitally concerned about the role of Jews in the visual arts.

"You know," he suddenly announces, "there has never been a great Jewish painter. Zoffany, Mengs, Pissarro, Modigliani - they were all secondary figures. Soutine perhaps comes nearest... Now, in this country, there are quite a number of significant artists who also happen to be Jewish, but they are none of them really 'Jewish artists'. I wonder... can such a thing exist? I sometimes think that Jewishness is like homosexuality: something you have to recognize in yourself, and which these days is likely to be marginal to what you do, even if personally it is central to you. Does the identity have something to do with per-

secution? I don't know. It fascinates me..." At the moment he is following up what at first seemed to him a crack-brained suggestion made to him by an eccentric English emigré he got to know in Paris that Cézanne was Jewish. It seems that all the English translations mistranslate Cézanne's father's occupation as "banker", when in fact the French is precise that he was a moneylender (Jews were not allowed to be bankers thereabouts). And the family name comes from a small Italian town where they formerly lived, as was the case with a lot of wandering Jews. Cézanne scholars Kitaj has put all this to have started sceptical,

and then admitted that there may be something in it. He seems quite abstractly delighted at the prospect of proving his own generalization wrong. And how about painting, in the intervals of all this reading and speculation? There he is not so confident. When I say politely that I hope I am not interrupting him, he says: "Oh no, I'm not doing anything in particular. You can see that the easels have only empty canvases." (Which is not quite true, as something rather bloodthirsty seems to be taking shape on one of them, and it is, after all, only a few days since he returned from Paris.) He seems preoccupied - but again abstractly, as though it is someone else's

problem - with being 50, but he also seems quite cheery in his expectation of a late flowering. He is surrounded while he works with the work of friends and contemporaries like Hockney, who arrived at the Royal College the same day he did, and Auerbach. But he seems to be affected by none of them; he enjoys them intensely and goes his own way. Just before the break in his career, the crisis of 1970, he was working on an epic painting about Hollywood, visiting and drawing many of the grand old men like Jean Renoir and John Ford. But then he destroyed what he had done, "lacking the heart to continue". Now he is talking about the painting again, picking up the

threads where they dropped and reintegrating them into the fabric of his life. He is, after all, a great believer that nothing is finally lost, that everything comes in useful sooner or later. Of course, he has to believe that, or his life would look frightfully unstructured. But his work, its quality, consistency and, despite his *mea culpas* about false modernism, its extraordinary independence of fashion are the strongest possible arguments that when he lets his unconscious take him wherever it will, he is in the keeping of a guide who knows a thing or two about life and art as well as the pursuit of happiness. John Russell Taylor

The Ohio Gang



Kitaj's early work coincided with the beginnings of the Pop Art movement in Britain, and though he could not exactly be described as a fully paid-up member, he had obvious connexions. In particular his habits of juxtaposing disparate images within one loosely organized composition was related to Pop Art practice, especially since some of the images were derived from newspapers and photographs, printed material and other readymades beloved of Pop artists. Sometimes he went a stage further, by collaging the actual materials on to his canvases. *The Ohio Gang* (1964) is a good illustration of this style: a wide variety of images from many different sources is put together in an ambiguous space, seemingly at random yet held together by a complex set of internal tensions.

Mary-Ann



At the end of the 1960s a period of uncertainty and creative block set in, and Kitaj flirted more noticeably than ever before with modernism especially a vaguely conceptual sort. The readymade image became paramount in several series of screenprints, in which his personal intervention was reduced to a minimum. But then in the mid-1970s he found his way back by a return to classical disciplines, particularly that of drawing from life. A big Degas show was one source of revision, and many of his later works in pastel (taken up for the same reasons that Degas took it up: because it was so much faster than oils) mark him out as one of the finest draughtsmen of our time. Is this a betrayal of modernism? Dali (of all people) once said that the one thing we cannot help being, no matter how hard we try, is modern. And Kitaj's most Degas-like portraits of nude models such as *Mary-Ann* (1980) are still a century away, not only in time, but also in sensibility. Kitaj - Paintings, Drawings, Pastels is published by Thames and Hudson today, price £9.50.

Secrets of the soil

It is now the accepted wisdom among farmers that grain and grass need added nitrogen in order to grow properly, and by and large the scientific establishment accepts it too. But there are those who dispute it, for both economic and ecological reasons. The economic argument is that the massive increases in cereal and milk yields in recent years have been largely due to the excessive use of fertilizers. Farmers are effectively no better off, it is argued, because their extra income is offset by increased costs. Far better, then, to discourage fertilizer use in the Northern Hemisphere, perhaps through taxation, and send it instead to Third World countries where poor soil fertility is a real problem. If that seems simplistic, the environmental arguments are decidedly complex. Although naturally fertile soil is rich in nitrogen, 99 per cent of it is locked into organic matter and cannot be used by plants. Hence, it is said, extra nitrogen must be added in the form of chemical fertilizers. But the environmentalists claim that the nitrogen leaching through the soil reaches large quantities of potentially harmful nitrates into rivers and the water table. The trouble is that nobody seems to know what are acceptable nitrate levels. The European Economic Community has recently decreed a limit of 11.3 milligrams per litre, but Dr John Lake, director of the Agricultural Research Council's Letcombe Laboratory, near Wantage, says that

FINDINGS

A weekly series reporting on research AGRICULTURE

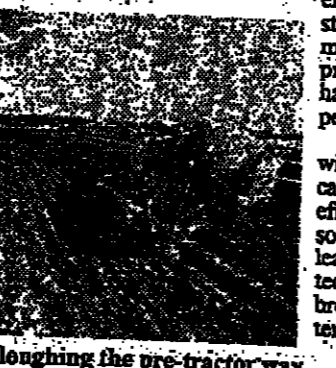
other than causing extra headaches for the water authorities, that figure is arbitrary and meaningless. Another difficulty is that, unlike slurry pollution, nitrogen leaching cannot be pinpointed to any particular field or farm. It takes months, if not years, to seep through the soil, and the rate and amount of leaching varies widely according to types of soil and crops.

Wind of change

Talk of using windmills for electricity generation usually strikes people as either quaintly old-fashioned, or as a pipe dream. But the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board believes that they have real potential for augmenting supplies to farms in remote areas. Three years ago, the board installed a Danish designed "energyator" on a farm in the Orkneys, the first in the United Kingdom to be connected to the public supply system. Last year it generated 60,000 kilowatt hours, survived gusts of up to 100 miles an hour and, of course, cost the farmer, Mr Marcus Wood, nothing in fuel bills. The noise is said to be imperceptible at distances greater than 100 metres to windward or 150 metres downwind.

Busy furrows

International ploughing competitions are not something that regularly make headlines. Those who were kept in the dark about the world championships in Zimbabwe will have the opportunity to see for themselves, what is involved when next year's contest is held at Horncastle in Lincolnshire. In fact, public interest appears to be much greater than most of us would suppose. The organizers of the event, the Society of Ploughmen, are expecting no fewer than 90,000 spectators during the two days in September when competitors from 25 countries, as far away as Kenya and New Zealand, will vie to drive the straightest furrow. Accompanying events will include a ploughman's parade, a service in Lincoln Cathedral and the unveiling of a cairn of peace, which gives a new meaning to the injunction to beat swords into ploughshares.



Ploughing the pre-tractor way

Lush parking

Something else that appears to be good for plant and grass growth is, believe it or not, the exhaust fumes from traffic. Researchers at Newcastle University have found that not only do things grow exceptionally well on motorway verges, but also that cows like to graze close to roadsides. The reason apparently is once again nitrogen, which is emitted when the exhaust fumes oxidize on emission. By the same token, motor mowers should be better for lawns than electric ones or those you just push, but perhaps that is too sensitive a subject at the moment.

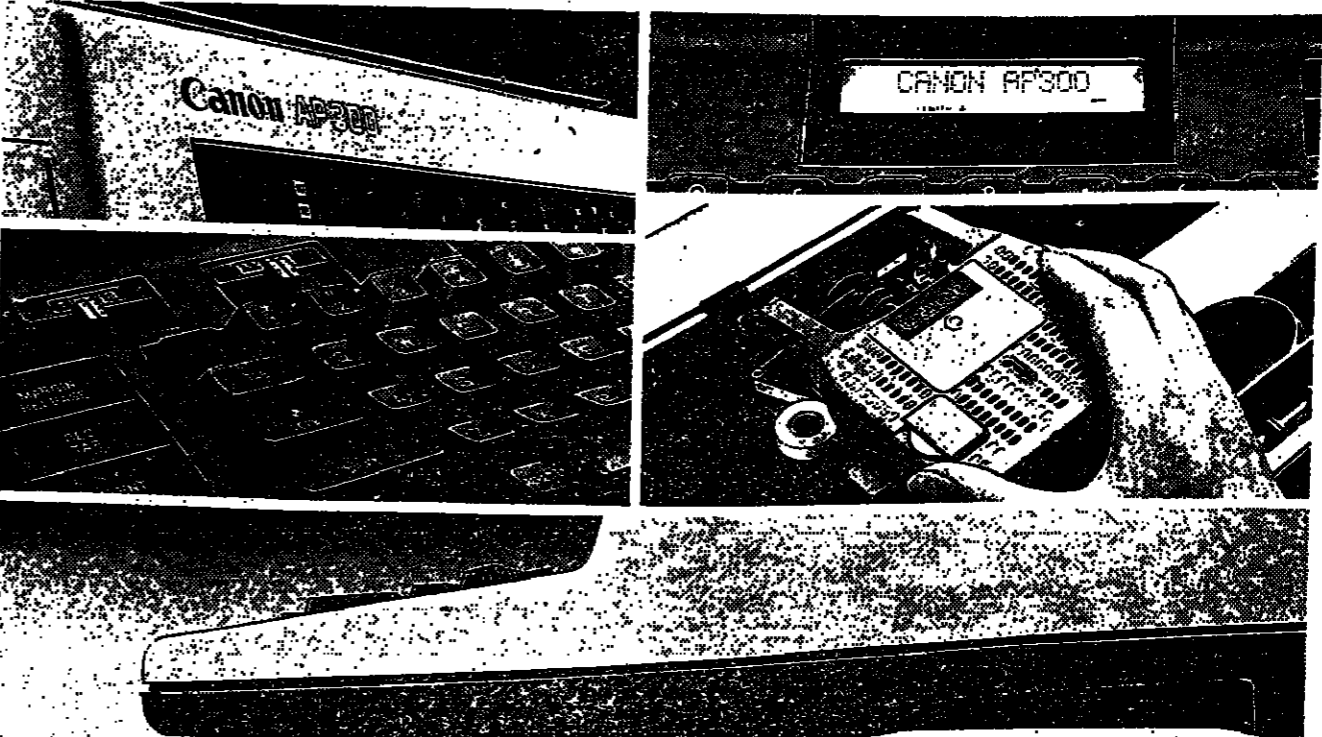
Natural shortcut

To give fertilizer manufacturers all the credit for increased crop yields would be unfair to those who spend their working lives perfecting new seed varieties, plant breeders, as they call themselves. It is 15 years since the Nickerson group began a wheat breeding programme at Rothwell, in Lincolnshire, in order to develop new hybrid varieties. After about seven or eight years it concluded that the straightforward genetic breeding method would take so long to produce a hybrid, that it would have been superseded by superior inbred varieties. Shell then came to the rescue with something called a chemical hybridizing agent, which in effect shortcuts nature. Nickerson claims to be the world leader in the use of the CHA technique, and last year the breeding programme was extended to barley.

John Young

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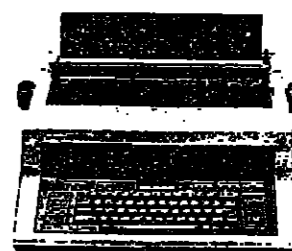


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THE TIMES DIARY

Ghost exposed

There is acute embarrassment among King Juan Carlos's speech writers after the Spanish monarch's official visit to Brazil last week. For eight paragraphs of his ringing address to the Brazilian parliament have been lifted almost verbatim from an article on Latin America by the Socialist Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez, in a left-wing Paris monthly, Le Monde Diplomatique.

Know thy enemy

My political free-thinker of the day is Oliver Smedley, who aims to beat himself at Saffron Walden. Others should note his commendable honesty when he says of this safest of Tory strongholds: "Of course I cannot win." Standing yet again for the Free Trade Anti-Common Market Party, his ambition is to top the 4,963 votes which he collected there as a Liberal, 33 years ago.

The Labour agent in Dover and Deal has turned the surname of his candidate, Stephen Love, to good effect. "Vote for peace, freedom, jobs and Love", he tells voters through a megaphone, and, even more arousingly: "It must be Love on June 9."

Back to base

A nostalgic return to Canning Town public hall the other day by a former Lord Chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, for a Labour rally. It was there in 1943 that he was adopted as candidate for Plaistow, which Dennis Healey then in the time of the anti-France, described as the safest seat in the UK. At such a time, a man from the front was the obvious favourite of the dockers, who made up a large section of the local party, and Elwyn-Jones was further helped by the fact that one of his opponents was a pacifist and another an agnostic.

Lost for words

Order Order would seem the only possible title for an autobiography by Parliament's constitutional mentor, Alas, George Thomas was beaten to it two years ago by his own biographer, Ramon Huxton. However, he tells me he might yet persuade Collins to resurrect those much broadcast words when it publishes next year, "We're keeping our options open," says Thomas's editor. If he is ruled out of order, I still expect him to come up with something inventive (n.b. Bernard Levin has already bagged Speaking Up, given his familiarity with the procedure of naming).

My examples of continental English have been trumped by this one spotted by a reader on the Isle of Skye: "In the back window of a German car: 'Attention! Continent driver!'"

Show stopper

Those who do not like to see old films of dubious quality on television will be dismayed to hear that John Gale is having to take Granada Television to court in an attempt to oblige them to continue accepting £5,000 a year not to show the film version of his stage show, No Sex Please, We're British. The arrangement hitherto has been that Granada, who bought the television rights in 1978, took the annual payment not to show the film (a flop as I recall), while the London stage run continued. Another couple of years and Gale would have paid the total which Granada laid out for the package in which No Sex Please was included, but like many people Granada are losing patience waiting for the stage show to fold. Next month it docks up its five thousandth performance.

Transport chiefs can take comfort from this report in the tiny but distinctive Swadhin Patrika, a West Bengal local paper edited, owned and written by Dr J. K. Dandapat and his wife. "The transport system in England is so organised and disciplined that it needs careful study and learn. There are four times more cars, bus, trucks are plying on the road but there is rarely any jam. There is no tram on the road. Even the narrow roads have two lanes going and two lanes coming. There is no police in London city, but every driver of the vehicle has learned the sense of discipline, that they never go against the rule."

Barriers that must come down

by Stanley Johnson

Unseen and unheard, a disaster is threatening the herds of animals which inhabit one of Africa's last great natural reserves. I have just been in Botswana and seen the dangers facing the wilder beast, hartebeest, elephant, buffalo and zebra roaming the Kalahari.

It is not merely a local problem. British policies in pre-independence days contributed to its making. Now the EEC is effectively ensuring these policies continue. In its simplest terms, the problem is fences. The colonial administration decided to build veterinary cordon fences to control cattle movements and the spread of foot and mouth disease. It was a simple idea which totally ignored the fact that fences placed across the migration routes of wild animals can threaten their survival as surely as a machine-gun mounted in the back of a Land-Rover. The most notorious barrier built before independence - the Kuke fence, which has shut off wildlife from its watering-places in the Okavango Delta and along the Boteti River - has resulted in the death, directly or indirectly, of hundreds of thousands of animals. More than a quarter of a million wild animals die in the country as a whole each year because of the fences.

In the 1950s migration patterns were not well understood and the economic potential of wildlife as a complement to cattle not well appreciated. The astonishing thing is that more than a quarter of a century later the same blinkered attitudes can still be found among officials in Brussels.

Under a special agreement, almost 19,000 tonnes of Botswana beef is imported each

year into the Community, mainly into Britain. A council directive specifies that meat may come only from regions of the country free of foot and mouth. The EEC Commission has rigidly insisted on the veterinary cordon fences and on buffer zones to separate disease-free areas from those areas where foot and mouth has not been eliminated.

As a veterinary measure, the policy is questionable. Vaccination has made great strides since the 1950s artificial barriers will not prevent airborne transmission of the foot and mouth virus. From the ecological point of view the policy is disastrous. Flying over Botswana today, one has the sense that the country is being parcelled up into squares, triangles and rectangles with only one thought in mind: to permit the extension of cattle into all use-free areas, no matter how intrinsically unsuitable for cattle they may be and no matter what longer term prejudice may result.

Of course, cattle are crucial in Botswana, both culturally and economically. But the expansion of the herd from one million a few years ago to the present 3,500,000 must be seen not as a natural and desirable evolution but in part at least as a response to the artificial stimulus of the high price levels set under the EEC-Botswana beef agreement - and this at a time when cheap beef from the EEC beef mountain is being dumped in other African countries, such as Angola, to the detriment of their agricultural

economies and of Botswana's own natural export markets.

What the EEC should be doing now is encouraging the use of Botswana's most extraordinary asset its wildlife. With other donors like the World Bank, it should promote comprehensive wildlife schemes designed to mitigate the impact of the fences; gazette more national parks and wildlife management areas, strengthen the national park and wildlife authorities, particularly in the battle against poaching and illegal hunting; and promote the sustainable use of wildlife through tourism and ranching.

One immediate step would be to ensure that in any future EEC-Botswana beef agreement a proportion of the beef 'rebate' (at present running at £14.5m) is specifically earmarked for wildlife purposes.

Conversations with men like Louis Nchindo, chairman of the newly-formed Kalahari Conservation Society, have convinced me that schemes to promote the monitoring and use of wildlife can succeed given the political will to carry them through in the face of powerful opposition from the cattle lobby. What happens in Botswana, with its unique wildlife heritage, could be a test case with far-reaching implications for the future of wildlife everywhere.

The author is Conservative MEP for Wight and East Hants, and vice-chairman of the European Parliament's committee on environment, public health and consumer protection.

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A country tearing itself apart

Philip Jacobson tells how the economy has become El Salvador's front line

San Salvador The message comes across with ominous frequency between the propaganda and the revolutionary songs on Radio Venceremos, clandestine mouthpiece of the Salvadoran guerrilla forces. "See how easily we can smash the economy", boasts the leader of a sapper unit which blew up several key bridges earlier last month. Exultant newscasters tell of the fire-bombing of a dozen buses in a single morning and the ambush of a tanker convoy trying to reach one of the many towns which have been without petrol for weeks on end. There are reports of sugar warehouses in flames, coffee plantations in flames, crop spraying planes shot down.

The Salvadoran government needs every soldier it can muster on the battlefield today, yet almost 60 per cent of its troops are tied down trying to protect important economic targets. The guerrillas ambush them expertly around these static positions and continue their largely unhindered campaign of economic destruction which has already cost this desperately poor little country about \$400m since the war began four years ago.

This is the second front of the war, attracting far less attention from foreign journalists than the fighting and the unceasing horror of the death squads. But guerrillas and government alike understand very well that long-term victory depends ultimately on the fate of the increasingly shaky economy. So does Mr Deane Hinton, the American ambassador to El Salvador. Economic aid from the US has always considerably outweighed the sums allocated for arming and training the government's troops. Even so, Hinton complains sharply, "until recently no one seemed to share my view of the magnitude of the effort needed to stop the economic decline."

A telling example of what is going wrong is provided by a visit the ambassador made recently to the city of Berlin, a coffee growing centre in the eastern province of Usulután. A large guerrilla force captured and held Berlin for several days last January, cleaning out the bank, looting shops and burning down government buildings. Coun-

ter-attacks by the notoriously inept Salvadoran air force - flying newly delivered US warplanes - inflicted even heavier damage.

The purpose of Hinton's rare excursion into the deep countryside was to inaugurate a \$650,000 reconstruction project, showpiece of a new "hearts and minds" strategy designed to bolster support for the Salvadoran authorities. As several hundred guerrillas roamed freely around Usulután these days, the ambassador was obliged to travel by military helicopter from which, doubtless, he could observe the twisted wreckage of ambushed vehicles dotted along the roads below. The hurried ceremony over which he then presided was attended, local people suggest, by several unnamed insurgents who had drifted into town out of curiosity.

The guerrillas we encountered lounging in the square in San Augustin, a few miles from Berlin, were anxious to explain the symbolic significance of all this. President Reagan's top man in El Salvador has to fly in for an important propaganda event and is hustled away again 20 minutes later. By contrast, they told us, guerrillas move around here as they please. They know all about the US aid project and would destroy it in due time (Berlin's affable mayor is inclined to agree: "The army says 'don't worry, we'll be there when you need us,' but it took them three days to pluck up enough courage to arrive last night").

San Augustin's inhabitants are not particularly happy about the guerrillas' presence, fearing that the village may soon attract a government assault. It was highly inconvenient, they complained, that bus drivers no longer dared go there, though a few private lorries still do. "The army just take what they want, destroy what's left and kill anyone who protests", one shopkeeper volunteered. He had heard rumours that guerrillas were extorting "war taxes" from a cooperative farm not far away. "What else can poor people do? They have to eat, and the government does nothing to keep the guerrillas away."

Multiply the daunting situation around Berlin and San Augustin over more than one third of the



entire country - including regions earning precious foreign exchange - and the scope of the government's problem becomes clear.

The alarmed Reagan administration is now banking on being able to launch its new and, if Congress approves the funds, enormously expensive plan for a double-edged offensive. An improved Salvadoran army will drive guerrillas from their major strongholds, allowing government teams to move in and revive the economy there with lavish aid programmes. In other words a lot more Berlin-type projects, so vulner-

able to sabotage that they will have to be guarded more or less permanently. As the guerrillas confidently acknowledge, this will provide them with plenty of tempting new targets. Radio Venceremos has already stepped up its threats against the economy. It has also taken to inviting Ronald Reagan to visit El Salvador and see for himself the fate of his latest attempt to seize the initiative on a war front where the US and its client government are at present losing hands down.

what the battered postwar generation wanted. But by the 1960s he found the static presentation too dull. Sensing the mood at the end of the decade - student revolts, rapprochement with East Germany, attacks on the Vietnam war - he decided to politicize the magazine, swinging sharply left and embracing the causes of the young and the committed.

After 30 years of hectic, remarkable editorship, he handed over editorial control to Herr Peter Koch and Herr Felix Schmidt. They did not have his feel for the trend or intellectual control. Sensation, as a senior board member of the owners Gruner and Jahr, put it, became sensationalism.

Perhaps it was the search for the big scoop, something to place Stern ahead of its fellow Hamburg rival, Der Spiegel, that led the management, including Herr Nannen, to believe so quickly in the authenticity of the diaries when Gerd Heidemann, the Nazi-obsessed reporter, offered to buy them. But once the forgery was revealed, Herr Nannen and the management made the second mistake of using the departure of the editors to try to bring in a change of political direction. No one doubts that sooner or later Stern would have swung right, as profits have always come before politics, but in the chaos and self-abandonment that followed the exposure of the forgeries, the staff would have none of it. They went to the barricades, reluctantly in view of the enormous salaries they earn, for the principle of the old, respected, crusading, liberal Stern - and in part they won.

The mood now in the building is to put the whole affair behind them as quickly as possible. There is plenty of money still to repair the damage, and Herr Scholl-Latour is a highly respected editor. But still the smell of the bunker will linger on for many months.

Michael Binyon

Buying power with monopoly money

A free press, we all agree, is essential to the functioning of a democracy. It provides us with the facts essential to check what our government is up to and so enable us to control it properly. Knowledge is power, we say, looking pityingly at the managed democracies where the people are allowed to know only what their rulers want them to know.

This comforting thesis, however, overlooks one important fact - that although anyone is free to start a newspaper, the costs are prohibitive and someone or some organization must be found to put up millions. And by definition people who can afford to do that are likely to be of one political point of view.

This may not matter too much in the ordinary way, when the mass of people buy a newspaper more for the sport, gossip and titbits than for its politics. And there are always, thank God, radio and TV to give a balance. But in the crucial moment of choice in a democracy - an election - it does matter a great deal that most of the newspapers going into voters' homes will have become propaganda sheets, more interested in selecting news than in reporting it.

Only the Conservative Party establishment, which believes in the monopoly of power (by itself), could remain indifferent to the fact that in this country 95 per cent of the newspapers are hostile to the Labour Party. This means that the facts on which political education should be based are filtered through the newspapers' prejudices, to reach the reader in a form which vindicates those prejudices.

Sometimes the hostility is quiescent. But when any important political moment arrives, it flares up savagely. Newspapers will not hesitate to throw vast resources of money and manpower into trailing and bringing down a chosen victim. The treatment of Peter Tatchell in Bermondsey is an example of which every decent journalist should be ashamed.

The manipulation of news is the manipulation of power, and in this election the majority of "popular" newspapers are making full use of it. It can take various forms: playing up favourable news and burying the unfavourable; hiding policy under personalities; putting up misleading headlines.

The examples are too numerous to quote. One must suffice: the front page splash headline in last Monday's Daily Mail: "Thirty Five Thousand Jobs Lost if Foot Wins. Japanese would scrap plan to build giant car plant here."

Embarrassingly for the Mail, Nissan, the firm concerned, would have nothing to do with the story. "We think that if the Labour Party got to power it would not substantially affect our proposals", the company said - a rather important contribution to the facts, one would have thought.

JUNE 24 83 Barbara Castle

Next day the Mail carried on unheeded. "Car jobs row boils over" it proclaimed on its front page, ingeniously quoting the Industry Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, and two British car chiefs to keep a non-story alive. Nissan's denial was tucked away at the end, almost indistinguishable.

To his credit, Martin Linton in his column in The Guardian had some fun with this. Yet even The Guardian, which like The Times is one of the few newspapers to report news fairly, is not guiltless of some strange headlining. "Labour's £11 billion jobs plan savaged" was the one, which appeared over Ian Aitken's straightforward account of Labour's manifesto in the paper. The story itself hardly warranted such derogatory emphasis, which only goes to show the political power of sub-editors (two days later Mrs Thatcher's manifesto was treated with greater deference).

"Ah", I can hear Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne (who also occupied this column) saying: "Here she goes, preparing the way for Labour's Bennite policy of bringing the press under state control." In fact, Labour has been discussing something very different: how to make newspapers more independent, not less, by representing them independent of moneyed proprietors through subsidized newsprint and other aids. But this is not the sort of freedom Mrs Thatcher has in mind.

The trouble is that our Conservative rulers are greedy: greedy for power and the money that fuels it. Not content with their near monopoly of the newspapers, they also want to ensure that Labour's opposition to their beliefs shall be starved of funds. And so to its shame does the Alliance, which has not done too badly out of support from business interests, but which, like the Conservatives, wants to make it more difficult for Labour to get money from the trade unions, even though the Labour Party openly admits it is in politics to represent the people who are organized in trade unions.

In the next few weeks the hoardings and the newspapers will be flooded with posters and adverts on Mrs Thatcher's freedom theme in what is rumoured to be the most expensive campaign in electoral history. It will largely be financed by contributions from companies - but Mrs Thatcher does not propose to put any curbs on that.

For Mrs Thatcher is one of nature's autocrats. She will not be content until she has weakened every democratic check on her centralized dominance. And she is seeking five years more freedom to pursue those aims.

The author is Labour MEP for Greater Manchester, North

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Tomorrow: John Pardo

Brian Crozier

Surprise, Russia's secret weapon

The threat by "a senior Soviet official" last week that the Soviet Union will adopt a policy of "automatic" massive retaliation against all potential enemies if the new American medium-range missiles are deployed in Western Europe is of course a prime piece of intimidatory propaganda. Behind it, however, lies the unpleasant reality of Soviet nuclear doctrine, which advocates the immediate use of Soviet nuclear weapons in the event of an armed conflict.

It would be unfair to say that this doctrine, as taught in the Soviet military academies (and thus far internal consumption, not propaganda) is a neglected study in the West. But it has scarcely been aired in public print, perhaps because it is too horrible to contemplate.

In the 1970s, mainly under the influence of Major General George Keegan, at that time Director of US Air Force Intelligence, translations of the most important Soviet textbooks were made. They have been carefully studied by Western specialists, including the Americans John D. Dziak of the Defence Intelligence Agency, and Joseph D. Douglas (an engineer turned strategist) and our own Air Vice-Marshal S. W. Menaul.

The best way to illustrate Soviet thinking on nuclear war is by direct quotation. One of the key textbooks, by Col. V. Savkin, is The Basic Principles of Operational Art and Tactics (Moscow 1972). He writes: "Skillful employment of nuclear weapons in combination with artillery, aviation and the fire of tanks permits delivery of a decisive defeat on the enemy on the axis of attack and creation of favourable conditions for friendly troops to advance swiftly into the depth of his defence and move into operational space... The offensive is the basic type of operation and its goal is the total destruction of the enemy."

Now listen to the late Marshal A. Grechko, former Defence Minister, in his *Guarding Peace and the Construction of Communism*.

"The Strategic Rocket Forces which constitute the basis of the military might of our armed forces are designed to annihilate the means of the enemy's nuclear attack, large groupings of his armies and his military bases; to destroy his military industries; to disorganize the political and military administration of the aggressor as well as his rear and transport."

Both the above quotations need to be read in conjunction with the subsequent deployment of the three-headed SS-20s on Soviet soil targeted on Western Europe - to which the new American weapons would present a defensive counter.

In an earlier work, *Soviet Military Strategy* (1967), Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Krylov spells out a "first strike" strategy:

"The mass use of nuclear weapons in the first moments and hours of a war which has begun will undermine the economic might of the enemy, put the centres of command and control of its armed forces and State, and lead to the destruction of the main groupings of troops, including strategic nuclear forces."

The texts quoted above, although some years old, are still valid Soviet doctrine. Perhaps the most eloquent of the American specialists arguing that the US defence philosophy has failed to respond to existing knowledge of Soviet intentions is Joseph Douglas, mentioned earlier. On a recent trip to Washington, I had an exhaustive discussion with him.

Surprise, as Dr Douglas says, dominates Soviet military thought. The first priority is to destroy enemy (that is Allied) missiles before they can be launched in response to attacks. The initiative has to stay with the Soviet side.

The Soviet emphasis on deception and disinformation is of crucial importance. Since the breakdown of Salt II, Pravda and the Soviet Radio have been saying that they have no thought whatever about a first strike, and that of course they agree with the Americans that it is impossible to win a nuclear war. That, however, is not the line they take behind closed doors, nor is it the doctrine they teach their own armed forces.

Simultaneously, the Russians deliberately play down their extensive civil defence preparations. Yet according to a Soviet civil engineer who defected to America in 1978, hardened shelters had already been built for 45 million people in urban areas.

There are two alternative reactions to such realities. One is to throw up one's hands, and to say, with Bruce Kent and CND, that one only way out. The other is to grasp that the Russians, as realists, will attack only if they are sure of winning, and restore the balance as soon as possible.

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Hitlers Tagebücher



Stern: a postscript of uneasy peace

of politicians, indeed the assumptions of most of its 1,600,000 readers, were critically scrutinized.

Its methods were unscrupulous: it has published names of classified missile sites. In 1973 it published a private telephone conversation between Dr Helmut Kohl, already Christian Democratic Party leader, and a top aide. In 1980 it employed a reporter to snoop around the confessionals to prove that Roman Catholic priests were counselling their flock to vote for Herr Franz Josef Strauss. It knowingly titillates its readers, giving every salacious detail while apparently moralizing on the subject of the story. It revels in pictures of traffic accidents or of Russian corpses in Afghanistan.

Stern had one other interest that was to lead to catastrophe. Nazis. In fairness, it must be said that its many reports on the Third Reich

have always been sharply critical, exposing war criminals in hiding and bringing out the full horrors of Nazism. But sometimes the fascination with evil seemed to get the upper hand, and became almost an indulgence in it. So it was with the diaries - and this is one reason for the staff's anger that Stern began publishing such material, irrespective of its authenticity.

Accusations of a Nazi past have been made against Herr Henri Nannen, aged 69, the founder and editor-in-chief of the magazine. He did indeed work as a radio announcer during the Hitler period and in propaganda during the war. But those who know him deny he was ever a Nazi in deed or spirit. The irony is that the diaries have all but undermined his life's work.

Herr Nannen started Stern in 1948 as a German Life. A soothing quality picture magazine, that was





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CONSCRIPTION

Conscription is the word which is conspicuously absent from the defence debate...

There is much talk about working within the alliance. Yet Britain is the only European member of Nato without conscription...

By these standards of security all three parties stand convicted of an inadequate defence policy...

Mr Healey retaliated by saying that the Conservative Government would increase the danger of nuclear war...

of any convincing military posture of deterrence.

The Conservative Party's manifesto on defence is bland, to say the least...

But if a Conservative Government is returned at the election, it will be able quietly to dispense with the conscription of the Nott defence policy...

There is no mention of Trident in the Conservative manifesto. Could that be a first sign that the programme is under review...

Another advantage is that the decision, now that it is taken, need not be reviewed or renewed for the next thirty years...

Conservative defence policy may be bland; Labour's is painfully and dangerously clear.

There is a determination to maintain that nuclear war cannot be limited. Why not? Who but a madman would make certain that any war even a nuclear one, would be unlimited?

doctrine presupposes that the next war would be a nuclear war from the start.

Mr Solzhenitsyn, whose interview we publish today, knows that only too well.

The Liberals and Social Democrats want to "raise" the nuclear threshold by moving towards a "no first use" policy...

In peace time the British have traditionally run down their armaments. Now that deterrence is such an explicit doctrine to avoid war, such casualness is doubly irresponsible.

For twenty-five years the abolition of conscription has enabled governments to pretend to the people that the defence of the country and her strategic interests can be comfortably and conveniently left to the professionals...

It is with some concern, therefore, that one reads of a proposal that Labour-controlled authorities should adopt political criteria in order to decide which companies should be invited to tender for commercial contracts...

Reading the election portents

From Professor Norman MacKenzie Sir, Where have all the Don't Knows gone? Perhaps, in self-interest, the proliferating opinion polls should give us the full figures...

From Mr Gordon Smith Sir, The Labour Party manifesto promises their press supporters that wholesalers and newsgroups will be compelled by law to stock and display prominently for sale all legitimate left-wing newspapers and periodicals...

From Ms Marie Stanton Sir, It is regrettable that Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, chose to make what can only be interpreted as a political speech during an election period...

From Mr Roland Rensch Sir, Since, apparently, there is no mention in the Tory manifesto of the previously proclaimed intention to abolish or even reform the manifestly unfair and inequitable domestic rating system...

From Miss Noelle Barker and Miss Johanna Peters Sir, We were interested to read your report of Sir Colin Davis's comments (Shortage of opera singers, May 18)...

From Mr A. C. R. Vass Sir, It is a measure of the breadth of vision of the two main parties that, whilst Margaret Thatcher relies upon the spirit of the Falklands in the forthcoming campaign, Mr Foot appears to be calling for reliance on the spirit of Darlington (The Times, front page, May 16)?

From Mr Kenneth Parker Sir, The first clause in the Conservative Party's "last will and testament" advertisement (May 18) reads: "I hereby give up the right to choose which school my children go to and agree to abide by any decision made by the State on my behalf."

From Mr Michael Malone Sir, In this country we are rightly proud of our long tradition of honest local government. Cases of personal or political corruption are rare. By political corruption, I mean the use of patronage by the political party controlling the authority...

Political intimidation

From the Reverend Dr David Russell Sir, Lord Bethell, writing on the global human rights situation (May 17), seems to admit that the incidence of state sponsored murder, torture and unjustified imprisonment is often as bad, if not worse, in right wing than in left wing police states...

Eye of the beholder

From Mr Robert M. Maguire Sir, Rabbi Goldberg's serious reservations (May 19) about media coverage of the wars in Lebanon would be more convincing if he did not disguise his own ethnocentrism behind cries of antisemitism and latent prejudices...

Reporting Lebanon war

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No shortage of singing talent

From Sir Thomas Armstrong Sir, I read in your issue of May 18 that Sir Colin Davis is concerned about present-day standards of singing. Training is amiss, and the talent, he believes, is not there...

From Mr Roland Rensch Sir, Since, apparently, there is no mention in the Tory manifesto of the previously proclaimed intention to abolish or even reform the manifestly unfair and inequitable domestic rating system...

From Miss Noelle Barker and Miss Johanna Peters Sir, We were interested to read your report of Sir Colin Davis's comments (Shortage of opera singers, May 18)...

From Mr Victor Tunkel Sir, Now that the Attorney-General has declared that intercepting an embryo before implantation is not causing miscarriage and, therefore, is not contrary to the 1861 Act...

Post-coital pill

From Mr Victor Tunkel Sir, Now that the Attorney-General has declared that intercepting an embryo before implantation is not causing miscarriage and, therefore, is not contrary to the 1861 Act...

The chaplain's role

From Father Patrick Lynch Sir, I wish to respond to Captain Christopher Ward's letter (May 14) regarding the role of Roman Catholic chaplains. At one level the role of the chaplain is certainly to care for his flock. However, at another level a chaplain has the responsibility to help people to understand the social teaching of the Catholic Church...

Questionable aims

From Mr Barry Gray Sir, I do not wish to comment on a specific case in the news at the moment, but it is not necessary to assume that if someone recommends another person for a position, knowing he is quite unsuitable, he is lying or being deceitful - for I have done so.

Return to quality

From Mr Peter Matthews Sir, Behind my bathroom door is a list, gradually compiled, of the most important reasons why I am bringing my young family back for good to live in Britain. First, and unchallenged, on the list has always been the BBC.

Eating guinea pigs

From Mr Adam N. Cooke Sir, Guinea pigs are actually a delicacy throughout the Andes in Peru and Ecuador where I have enjoyed them both in a picante stew and roasted whole.

SOUTH AFRICAN TERROR

Change in South Africa, it has been plausibly suggested, will come not through violent revolution or peaceful evolution but through violent evolution. That is a rather hopeful prediction.

Already the major nationwide black political movements, denied legal free expression inside South Africa, are committed to armed struggle. These movements, in particular the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), were born out of legal, peaceful, gradualist groups.

Hedge against loss

From Mr Peter Adorian Sir, Your correspondent, Mr D. El Harris (May 16) is entitled to his own views as to what would make our countryside "even better". Personally speaking, as the owner of a not very large farm with several thousand yards of hedges to be cut each year, I, together with my employees, am glad to own a flail hedge cutter, thankful for the drudgery it saves us and proud of the job we do with it.

headquarters outside which the car bomb was detonated, was certainly a disgraceful act of terror too. Civilians, black as well as white, were bound to be killed, and at least seventeen people have so far died.

A surprising aspect of the nationalist military campaign against the South African state is that terrorism - meaning the indiscriminate killing of civilians in the pursuit of destroying the status quo - has so far been eschewed.

It has been further to the credit of the ANC that it has not emitted a whiff of racism - against whites - either in official policy or through the statements of its leadership, which is itself multiracial.

understandably, tightly bound to the Soviet Union. The less powerful though still relevant PAC follows a less ideological but "exclusionist" (blacks only) policy that is less friendly to a white presence per se, and is aligned with China.

It is likely that black nationalist tactics against the South African state will roughen. Guerrillas are known to be infiltrating border areas and are building up cells and pressure in the larger townships such as Soweto.

Whether it be politicians or church officials like myself or people in other spheres of public life, our humanity and our integrity as human beings can only be maintained if we learn from an organization like Amnesty International. It is reviled equally by left and right wing governments precisely because it firmly rejects selective indignation and is indiscriminate in its documentation of human rights abuses.

Reporting Lebanon war

From Mr Robert M. Maguire Sir, Rabbi Goldberg's serious reservations (May 19) about media coverage of the wars in Lebanon would be more convincing if he did not disguise his own ethnocentrism behind cries of antisemitism and latent prejudices...

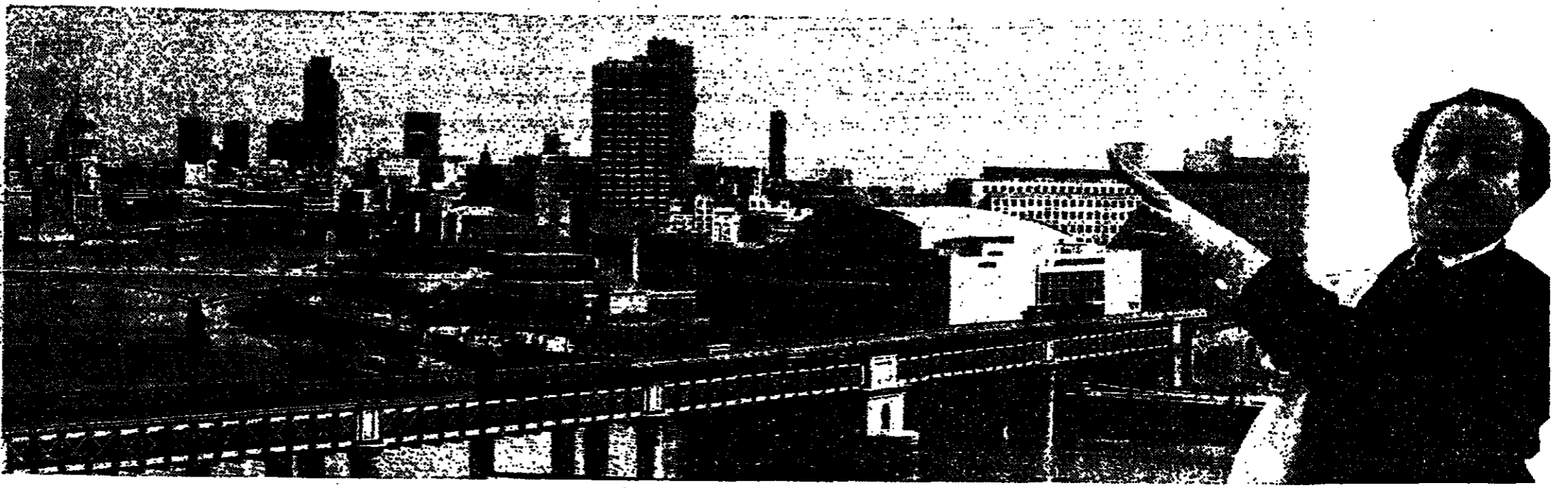
THE ARTS

The GLC has chosen Cedric Price to find the remedy for 'one of the most flagrant of postwar planning disasters'.

Bryan Appleyard joins him on a tour of inspection

Waterloo wasteland

The South Bank and its prospect, and Cedric Price: photographs by Brian Harris



Walking with Cedric Price around the South Bank can make you feel very exposed. Janet Street-Porter, a former student of his, accuses us outside London Weekend Television: 'Hello, Cedric, what are you up to?'

Put right one of the most flagrant of postwar planning disasters. An area which should be crawling with creative life is a desolate wasteland dotted with cultural pavilions and grotesquely large office blocks.

Price is just observing, asking questions and listening. A condition of this walk is that he is not pressed on what final suggestions he may make. But it is clear what he is not going to say.

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Television

The all-American archetype

On a ranch so large that you have to make a long-distance telephone call to reach the other end, the cowboys are still lassoing steers and eating baked beans at sunset; they have managed to retain, albeit sometimes in a self-conscious manner, the spirit of nineteenth-century America.

paintings the brown and orange of the Western landscape turn to gold in the light of daybreak or sunset, and each horse and rider is surrounded by a halo of dust. The cowboy has become an emblematic figure because he represents that vast urge towards space and freedom which is still part of America's sense of itself.

Alan Benson's film caught the spirit of the place in a remarkable way, and his beautiful images of "the range" evoked all that romance which the cowboy artists are attempting to preserve.

Clare Colvin meets Eileen Atkins (right), star of Nelly's Version, which tonight opens the Riverside Studios cinema

Mystery moves

Eileen Atkins has just moved again, to her third home in two years. "I never expected to get married again and I had been living in a flat in Knightsbridge, which was too small for both of us," she says.

worthwhile written for them. It seems to be a time when men come into their own, but women are not to be seen any more. After years of playing marvellous parts, it is like being an athlete who has been running races for years and is suddenly told, when he is at his peak, that there is nothing to run any more.

Opera

Les Dialogues des Carmélites Opéra Comique

Roméo et Juliette L'Opéra du Rhin

With queues around the Grand Palais for the Metropolitan exhibition, full houses for Zeffirelli's film of La Traviata and La Belle Hélène (described last week) a hot ticket at the Opéra Comique, the nineteenth century is much in vogue in Paris. But it is also worth giving the twentieth century a try, especially when it comes in the shape of John Dexter's production of Les Dialogues des Carmélites.

The ambiguous light which invades these paintings, the light of dawn or of dusk, is perfectly appropriate to their theme. Although some cowboy artists return to the early history of the West, others depict the contemporary cowboy who has, now, come to the end of the line. They didn't have fences in this country when I was a boy," one old boy explained (with a most un-Western stutter). "Now it's all fenced up."

It was a feeling she shared with the woman she plays in Nelly's Version, a "mystery thriller" written and directed by Maurice Haton, and based on the novel by Eva Figs. It will open Riverside Studios cinema tonight, and is to be screened on Channel 4 on June 9 - election night.

It is something of a mystery whether the film is actually a thriller. A well-dressed woman checks into a country hotel with a suitcase of banknotes, under the name "Nelly Dean". She does not remember anything about her past - not even her real name. Mysterious events take place, including a mugging, a burglary and arson, and total strangers claim to know her - a man who is apparently her husband, a son and a daughter-in-law.

Dexter has rarely been in favour of operatic museums. His version of Les Carmélites on show in Paris began life at the Met in New York. It may seem perverse to transfer a production from one of the world's largest theatres to the small space of the Opéra Comique, which appears even smaller now that the orchestra pit has eaten further into the stalls. But the switch works because Dexter never had the slightest intention of filling the Met's stage with Poulenc.

Dexter focuses solely on Poulenc's score, Bernanos's words and the faces of his cast. Two of them lie brought from the Met's production: Régine Crespin's Mme de Croissy, whose death scene produces an extraordinary effect, both musical and physical, in the confines of the Opéra Comique, and Maria Ewing's neurotic Blanche, a nervous thoroughbred constantly assailed by doubts but sung and acted with all the intensity the role demands.

comes out an easy winner in this spring's Poulenc revival. From Paris to Colmar for another French opera that is beginning to find favour again. Roméo et Juliette. It is back at the Opéra, the Coliseum has revived it and René Tarrasson's L'Opéra du Rhin have taken it on a tour of Alsace. It certainly fits well, with its single collared set, into Colmar's handsome theatre, which must have been created about the same time as Roméo. It is, perhaps, the Opéra du papa, the kind of evening Philip Hope-Wallace used to delight in outside Paris, but none the worse for that.

"It was a very odd film to make. There was nothing really but to trust Maurice and do what he was asking, and there was no point in arguing because he had a vision of the whole thing. I have never known so little about the character I was playing. I just played it scene by scene and tried to give Maurice what he wanted. It's either going to mean something to people or it's not. Of course, if it was Antonioni and Monica Vitti everyone would accept it, but because it's English, they will probably feel that things should be explained.

Concerts

Bach Choir/Wilcocks Festival Hall

Friday night's big South Bank concert had a peculiarly mixed programme. First, Sir David Wilcocks conducted the Bach Choir and Philharmonia Orchestra in the London premiere of Alun Hoddinott's Sinfonia Fidei, and this at least had splendid Latin texts.

of the Festival Hall's many unsold seats. The rest of the programme was occupied by Sir Michael Tippett's A Child of Our Time, a kind of secular oratorio, now all but 40 years old. It is very much a work of its period - another ambiguous compromise, I suppose - with a text by the composer himself. What is most immediately striking now is how simple most of it is in comparison with the musical and intellectual complexity of much of Sir Michael's later output.

savour the effortless balance each held with the other, as well as to respect the conducting of Kurt Masur for not lingering over the music's sentiment, but for infusing it with beguiling vitality of spirit.

Max Harrison

RPO/Masur Festival Hall

Two soloists for the price of one, two symphonies to frame them, and an unscheduled encore, made a generous programme by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. The soloists were Paul Tortelier and his son Yan Pascal, who played the Double Concerto by Brahms with something more than a shared family feeling in their close association one with another, after they had each laboured somewhat over their separate first entries.

Mr Masur's conducting has a brisk efficiency and a willingness to let his players respond, without forcing instrumental effects, that suggested a clear line of musical thought already instilled at rehearsal.

Noël Goodwin

Dance

New work Chisenhale/Sadler's Wells

Laura Dean's last performance at Sadler's Wells on Saturday contained the only piece more than a year old which she brought to London: Dance, dating from 1976, when she first formed her company. Apart from vocalising by the dancers, the elements are familiar from her current works, but more concentrated and so more exciting.

fashioned underwear and sporty boots, she used a mixture of stomping and skipping, quick energy and stillness, eagerness and reserve, to convey both character and emotion. Juliet Kando's contribution also had a warmth and originality that were welcome as an antidote to the earnest aridity of some experimental dances. Enlisting almost her entire family as performers, she contrasted the liveliness of children's movements with the way a trained body moves, using improvisation, acrobatics and high spirits in a way that was entertaining as well as thought-provoking.

John Percival

Advertisement for Nelly's Version film, featuring Eileen Atkins. Text includes: 'MITHRAS FILMS PRESENT Eileen Atkins in NELLY'S VERSION. A film by Maurice Haton based on a novel by EVA FIGES. 23 - 27 MAY 7.30pm, 28 MAY 3pm. Tickets £2. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road Hammersmith W6 7AB 3354.'



THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies The top 1000 UK companies with all statistical details...

Stock Exchange Prices Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, June 3. Settlement Day, June 6. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Gross Div, Div Yield, Capitalization, Company, and various financial metrics. Includes sections for BRITISH FUNDS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, and PROPERTY.

THE WEEK AHEAD by Jeremy Warner

Boots expected to turn in £130m for year

Full year figures on Wednesday from Boots the chemist will concentrate the City's mind on another high street retailer whose performance in recent years has not lived up to its own admittedly high expectations.

Boots does not face the same almost insurmountable problems that Woolworth does and has recently made a start on rationalization with a phased programme of closing the Timothy Whites stores.

quite significantly. However, the fact that the division is in profit at all could hardly stand in greater contrast to the performance of the bakeries owned by Rank Hovis McDougall, which reports half-year figures.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Crucial pointers for the polls

The April trade figures, out on Friday, are the most significant of the economic indicators released this week, at least as far as the election campaign is concerned.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Crucial pointers for the polls

money supply surge in the United States is likely to reinforce fears over the direction of American interest rates, driving up the dollar in their wake.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Crucial pointers for the polls

Half-year profits from Bass on Wednesday should be evidence of how it is benefiting from the resumption of growth in the larger market where it has a higher exposure than most of the other big brewing groups.

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مركزاً من لاهل

DOUGLAS CONSTRUCTION - the way ahead 071-356 4888

Investment and Finance City Editor Anthony Hillfort

THE TIMES City Office 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8EZ Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 695.2 FT All Share: 424.88 Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones...

CURRENCIES

LONDON Sterling \$1.5580 Index 84.1 DM 3.8525...

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Base rates 10 3 month interbank 10 1/2%...

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY: Interims, ANZ Bank, Concentric, Cosalt, G. Asie...

Fed will keep its M2 guide to policy

New York (NYT) - The Federal Reserve Board is expected this week to stick to its policy of taking the emphasis off M1...

City University forecasters break with Treasury economic model Study predicts dramatic fall in jobless whoever wins election

By Graham Seaujean model as well as most other private sector models such as those of the National Institute or the London Business School...

View from the supply side

Not so many years ago, Treasury economic forecasters were feeding their numbers into computer models that gave monetary policy little or no role...

EEC warning on protectionism

A grave warning on the costs of protectionism to the economies of the European Community has been issued by top finance and economic officials from the 10 member nations...

New-look BA shuttle to meet competition

British Airways is planning operational changes in its once highly profitable shuttle services between London and Scotland. The company's marketing policy group, set up last February under Mr Colin Marshall...



Marshall: close to deciding on changes

BTR ready to renew its attack

The battle for control of Thomas Tilling, the building materials to publishing and insurance group, is expected to reach a crescendo this week when bitter BTR issues a number of hard-hitting circulars...

Footwear comeback hit by cold spring

The unsettled weather is hitting footwear sales just as British manufacturers' returns were showing an improvement in orders and deliveries. There appeared to be some room for optimism as retail prices showed signs of rising after encouraging sales in February...

More plan holidays in Britain

Fewer Britons than last year are planning a holiday during this year's season but more are looking to spend it in Britain and particularly in England. These are the conclusions of the latest survey of holiday intentions by the English Tourist Board (ETB)...

Retail chief 'to resign'

Mr Bob Lloyd-Jones (right) is expected to announce this week his resignation as director or general of the Retail Consortium, the trade body which represents the bulk of traders in Britain.



Mexico 'may be on the mend'

Mexico, which owes banks around the world \$90,000m, may have asked the worst of its economic difficulties and managed to stabilize inflation. President Miguel de la Madrid contends. The prospect of Mexico recovering from its worst crisis in half a century will be welcomed by bankers, among others, who are concerned about Brazil's difficulties in meeting the terms of its debt repayments agreement...

Latest Star Wars film marks new battle for success

Fox says the Force is with it again

New York (NYT) - The Force was with Star Wars when it came to the world's cinema screens in 1977. It was with the Empire Strikes Back, too, in 1980, and almost inevitably when Return of the Jedi opens in the United States on Wednesday, completing a trilogy that has accounted for nearly \$1b (£645m) in ticket sales so far...

Bumpy road ahead for trucks

A 12 per cent increase in sales of trucks over 3.5 tonnes is expected in Britain this year, followed by a 13 per cent rise next year. But truck production prospects are less bright because of the downturn in non-European markets, according to DRI Europe, the London consultancy firm, which expects only modest recovery of truck demand in Europe this year.

Japan Air Lines are taking on new executives every day

Table with columns for Day, Route, and Frequency. Routes include Heathrow-Anchorage-Tokyo-Osaka, Heathrow-Moscow-Tokyo-Osaka, Heathrow-Copenhagen-Tokyo-Osaka, Heathrow-Anchorage-Tokyo-Osaka.

Which day would be the most convenient for you to fly to Japan? Fly Japan Air Lines and you can take your pick. Because we fly from London every single day on one of our two routes - via Moscow or the Polar route.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Renishaw plumps for an offer by tender

After the success of Micro Focus's offer by tender, two new companies about to join the ranks of the Unlisted Securities Market are trying a similar approach. Renishaw, which boasts of being the world's leading designer and manufacturer of high-technology precision-measuring equipment, will announce an offer for sale by tender of nearly 10 per cent of its equity later this week.

After the placing, the bulk of the shares will be held by Mr David McMurry, chairman, and Mr John Deer, managing director, who formed the company 10 years ago after they left Rolls-Royce. The group makes a wide range of measuring instruments, including sophisticated touch-trigger probes and accessories. Customers include BL, Ford, GEC, Lucas, Ferrari, Plessey and Rolls-Royce. Profits have risen from £500,000 to more than £1m since 1979, but slipped to £630,000 last year. A forecast of £1.5m is being made this year. Exports account for about 80 per cent of turnover with Japan and the US the group's biggest markets.

Also choosing an offer by way of tender is Cifer, the designer and manufacturer of micro computers and terminals. The group is selling 15 per cent of the equity on to the USM. About 2.5 million shares are being offered at a minimum tender price of 112p, putting the group on a historical earnings ratio of 26. Last year the group made pre-tax profits of £850,000 on sales of £5.2m. For the current year to September 30, it is forecasting profits of £1.25m on sales of £8m. Founded in the early 1970s, the group sells mainly to technical and scientific markets, but hopes to develop a new-product range from the £2m proceeds. Broker Foster Braithwaite is expected to announce plans today of a placing in shares of Godwin Warren Control Systems on the USM. Formed in 1981, after a management buy-out from Heritable Group Holdings, the group specializes in making electronic equipment for car parks, railway buffers and starting stalls. About 27 per cent of the company is coming to market, amounting to 1 million shares at 58p a share. This capitalizes the group at £2m and puts it on a historic earnings multiple of 13. The group has already been given the thumbs up by several of the leading City institutions which are already leading shareholders. Touche Renmant, Kitcat & Aitken/RIT special funds, Foreign & Colonial and Lord Heskeith are all on the share register. The Godwin Warren board, headed by Mr David Warren, chairman, and a former director of Leyland Cars, owns 12 1/2 per cent of the shares.

American notebook M1 growth fuels inflation fears

Fears of rapid inflation are occupying the minds of United States policymakers. Increasing economic growth will lead to a sharp increase in the rate of capacity utilization right across the economy. Commodity prices are rising. There is already talk from labour unions about "givebacks" by employers during the difficult times of the past two years. On Friday, Mr Roger Smith, the chairman of General Motors, told the corporation's stockholders he expects to report a profit of more than \$2bn (£1,269,000) this year, what is more, he said, "I am hopeful that we will earn a profit sufficient to share with our hourly rate employees."

Mr Douglas Fraser, who stepped down as the United Auto Workers president last week, said: "A lot of people give almost exclusive credit to Lee Iacocca (the chairman of Chrysler). I am not saying he hasn't done a very good job but unless the workers have made enormous sacrifices you could have had 20 Lee Iacoccas and that company would have gone down the drain."

Rapid money growth continues to boost the economy and the prospect for more inflation. In the first two weeks of May there has been a rise of \$11.6bn in the nation's money supply M1. This has left the financial markets stunned, even though they know that much of the increase is the result of the Fed having tried to "massage" the normally buoyant money numbers for April by switching the seasonal adjustment factors. Still, even the broader aggregated M2 is giving some nasty results. As Mr Fred Kalkstein, chief economist at Janney Montgomery Scott, commented last week: "Mea-

sured over a one-year time span, M2 is 12.9 per cent above its level of April 1982. This is not much of a change from March's 13.0 per cent year-on-year rate of increase, but it is substantially higher than the 8.8 per cent increase for the year ended April 1982. "Using these 12-month growth rates, M2 has matched its rate of expansion in 1976-77, which, in turn, led to the hyperinflation of 1979 and 1980."

By the end of last week, the Dow Jones industrial average was little changed from its level of a month ago. Bond prices have gone nowhere since last October. The financial markets not only fear inflation but the return to higher interest rates it will bring. Similarly, the dollar is unlikely to weaken significantly until there is more persuasive evidence that the money boom which has persisted since last July is over.

The boom in money during the past two weeks may tail off during June. Mr James Lothian, chief monetary economist for Citibank, said last week: "Given the overall increase in M1 that we expect in May, it is highly unlikely that we will see a cut in the discount rate before the middle of June. A cut now, in the midst of a new surge in money growth, would not be viewed favourably by the bond market. Knowledgeable analysts expect second-quarter real gross national product to show an annual rate of increase of 6.8 per cent, in a big bounce-back from the first quarter, when special factors and a significant decline in inventories depressed the result to a 2.5 per cent growth rate."

Unlisted Securities

Table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Price, Change, Gross Div, Dividend Yield, P/E. Lists various companies like A & C Security, Aeromarine, Air Call, etc.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Table with columns: Maturity, Price, Yield, Premium. Lists various Eurobond issues like STANBURY DEBT, CIBC 1984, etc.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Table with columns: Stock, Price, Yield, Dividend. Lists various fixed-interest stocks like BCC Group, Lloyds Bank, etc.

Rightwise plc (Registered in England - No. 1331703) Issue of up to £680,000 of 12 per cent Loan Stock 1983/1985. This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

Moulinex CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS SALES DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1983 (in thousands of FF). The sales of the parent company and of the group evolved as follows: 1983 1982 % change. Turnover, France 195.4 180.8 +8.7. Turnover, Export 335.8 329.2 +2.0.

Michael Clark. Over here the group's customers include local authorities, airport authorities, supermarkets, shopping precincts, hotels, hospitals and railway stations. Dealings are due to start on May 31, and are expected to open a healthy premium. Shares of Micro Focus, the software equipment and systems supplier for micro computers, opened at a healthy premium last week, following its offer for sale by tender.

Granville & Co. Limited (Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited) 27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 9EB Telephone 01-621 1212 The Over-the-Counter Market. Table with columns: Description, Quantity, Price, Yield, Dividend.

Swire Pacific Limited Final dividends for the year ended 31st December 1982 Scrip Dividends. The average last dealt prices of the Company's shares on the stock exchanges in Hong Kong on which the Company's shares are traded, for the five trading days up to and including 20th May 1983 were: Ashares 12.37, Bshares 2.05.

Mowlem International Construction, Property Development, Mechanical Engineering, Laboratory Instruments and other Technological Services for Construction and Industry. Key points from Mr Philip Beck's statement to shareholders: * Pre-tax profits of £8.5m compared with £7.8m for the previous year. * Dividends increased by 9.1% to 10.5p per share (net).

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF. * Milford Docks: A circular containing details of a rights issue is expected to be posted within the next 14 days. * Sarnber Stores: The chairman told the annual meeting that: "The encouraging signs which were apparent in the first few weeks of the financial year have not been sustained. Although trading conditions continue to be difficult and I expect that we will make a loss at the interim stage, this will be considerably less than the same period last year."

ADVERTISEMENT. The misunderstanding between Flexi-Van Corporation and Lineas Agromar S.A. which resulted in Flexi-Van's seizure of M/V "Darwin" in Miami has been resolved satisfactorily and the vessel has been released.

King & Shaxson PLC STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN, Mr. T. S. HOHLER, M.C. to be presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 13th June 1983. A steady fall in interest rates in the six-month period to 31st October 1982 enabled your Board to report record profits at the interim stage.

Base Lending Rates. ABN Bank 10%, Barclays 10%, BCCI 10%, Consolidated Crds 10%, C. Hoare & Co 10%, Lloyds Bank 10%, Midland Bank 10%, Nat Westminster 10%, TSB 10%, Williams & Glyn's 10%.

Football: only half-time in the global game as FIFA and Brighton kick sand in the giants' faces

Kissinger blows whistle on world

The United States Soccer Federation will spend the next few weeks ungloriously studying...

By midnight on Friday, with the United States and Canadian delegations still deadlocked...

Not one member of the committee raised any objection, let alone proposed that possibly there should be a postponement...

At the airport on Saturday morning Armando Franchi, the Italian president of UEFA...

The leading sympathizers included Cavan (Northern Ireland), Brode (Sweden), Senior (Colombia), Franchi and Kinsella (Ireland)...

David Miller Juniors called up by Brazil

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) - The Brazilian manager Carlos Alberto Parrera has chosen a 19-strong party for next month's four-match tour of Europe...

Breezy Elliott is not at his brightest

Malcolm Elliott has the athletic talents of his Sheffield neighbour, Sebastian Coe and the temperament of the former Milk Race winner...



Smith (No 10), the Scot who all but won the match for Brighton, leading his partners in a foursome reel after Stevens (right) had equalized

United should turn Wembley tide

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Manchester U (0) 2 Brighton (1) 2 Stapleton, Wilkins 2886,000

The red ribbons of Manchester United hung from the FA Cup by the most slender of threads...

But Smith, the holder of one record as the first player to appear in the domestic finals of two different countries...

Several Brighton players, before dressing up for the festivities, used Wembley's goalposts as a convenient frame to take snapshots of each other.

They might have been colleagues capturing a private moment in a day by the seaside...

The smiles, happily evident among the contestants themselves, broadened even further at the end when the two teams joined each other to receive deserved and generous applause...

Twice United's young forward, finding himself lacking a frustrating couple of inches in height...

Rangers' manager, John Greig, who signed Bett three seasons ago, said: "His wife could not settle in Glasgow and that's the main reason he is returning to the Continent."

fortuitous rebound, centred too low and hard for Whiteside but not for Stapleton.

But the party is not over yet. Foster will come back in from the cold and, although there is no reprieve for Moses, Cunningham may be available for United...

Manchester United: G Bailey, M Duxbury, A Albiston, R Wilkins, K Moran, G McQueen, B Robson, A Muirhead, P Stapleton, N Whiteside, A Davies.

France Czechoslovakia 1-0 England Italy 1-0

French senior team's displays. He ran the length of the right touchline unopposed, cut in past one defender...

For a short time France were encouraged to display some Gallic memorabilia in the top four teams there is little sign that a vintage crop of young players is being nurtured...

France, when the final did start, began promisingly and took and early lead. When Ruzsasz picked the ball up on the halfway line...

France, when the final did start, began promisingly and took and early lead. When Ruzsasz picked the ball up on the halfway line...

MOTOR RACING

Prost unchallenged as he recovers championship lead

Alain Prost returned to the top of the world championship table after a comfortable victory yesterday in the Renault Grand Prix here.

Eddie Cheever was third in the second Renault race at Nelson. Fiquet, who had led briefly in mid-race, then the Brazilian seemed destined to finish second until his Brabham-BMW lost its fifth gear...

For once the Toleman team had something to smile about. Derek Warwick's race was marred by a series of pit stops when the fuel valve failed to open during scheduled refuelling.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP Drivers: 1. Prost, 28 pts; 2. Piquet, 24; 3. Tambay, 22; 4. Rosberg, 18; 5. Scheckter, 16; 6. Arnoux, 14; 7. Villeneuve, 12; 8. Mansell, 10; 9. Lauda, 8; 10. Boutsis, 6; 11. Pironi, 4; 12. De Cesaris, 2; 13. Agajanian, 1; 14. Lehto, 1; 15. Badoer, 1; 16. Fittipaldi, 1; 17. P. Jones, 1; 18. Schenker, 1; 19. Barrichello, 1; 20. D. Jones, 1; 21. Brackley, 1; 22. Badoer, 1; 23. P. Jones, 1; 24. Badoer, 1; 25. P. Jones, 1; 26. Badoer, 1; 27. P. Jones, 1; 28. Badoer, 1; 29. P. Jones, 1; 30. Badoer, 1.

MOTOR CYCLING

Spencer's top marks

Madrid (Reuters) - The American Freddie Spencer beat his compatriot and nearest rival Kenny Roberts in a close finish to the Spanish 500cc Grand Prix yesterday to increase his lead in the world championship.

After Britain's Ron Haslam had taken an early lead Spencer went to the front and never looked over his shoulder. He was in turn overhauled on the 33rd of the 37 laps.

Spencer said afterwards: "The race was very long and I think it was the most difficult I have ridden this season." The victory was the fourth this season for 22-year-old Spencer, who leads the rankings with 68 points ahead of Roberts with 47.

TENNIS

Arias the adventurer finds reward in Italy

The United States teenager, Jimmy Arias, won his second grand prize championship in a week when he beat Jose Higueras of Spain, 6-2, 6-7, 6-4, in an exciting men's singles at the Italian Open Championships here yesterday.

Arias won the first set in 40 minutes of uncompromising aggression. With a bravura display of backhand strokes including three backhand drop shots in the first game alone, several delicate stop volleys and a series of huge forehands...

Like the Australian Open, however, these Italian championships have fallen on hard times because, as an official explained, British guarantees are offered unilaterally and are paid unofficially. Also there are no local officials of Panatta's standing and the date immediately precedes the French Open.

Horvath in command Net profit for Barker

Kathleen Horvath, aged 17, yesterday achieved the biggest victory of her two-year professional career and provided the West German crowd with a new heroine when she surprised defeated Andrea Jaeger, No 2 seed, 1-6, 7-5, 7-5, in the West German women's tennis championships.

With their top three players Bettina Bunge, whom Horvath defeated, Sylvia Hanika and Claudia Kohde-Kirch, the crowd were obviously keen to find someone new for their enthusiasm, and Miss Horvath had all the credentials.

Robin Drysdale, the old Etonian and former British international (took the men's singles title with a 6-3, 6-2 success over the Australian Ken Barrow.

Ferguson furious

Aberdeen's display was a bitter disappointment to the thousands of neutrals in the crowd of 63,000, who had hoped for a re-encounter of the fascinating football which had won them the European Cup winners' Cup...

Recall for Bannan as Bett goes

Rangers' midfielder Jim Bett, with this week again his old club, Lokeren, of Belgium, for around £150,000 this week and forfeit the chance to further his international career.

French class of '83

France Czechoslovakia 1-0 England Italy 1-0

French class of '83

France Czechoslovakia 1-0 England Italy 1-0

CYCLING: A MILK RACE MARVEL

Professional from Sussex, who lost a good three seconds when he went the long way around the second roundabout on the intricate town centre circuit.

French class of '83

France Czechoslovakia 1-0 England Italy 1-0

French class of '83

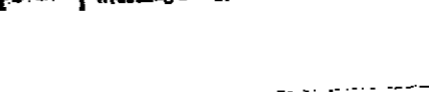
France Czechoslovakia 1-0 England Italy 1-0

French class of '83

France Czechoslovakia 1-0 England Italy 1-0

French class of '83

France Czechoslovakia 1-0 England Italy 1-0



Elliott double talent

Lions power play is marred by too much passion

From Don Cameron, Rotorua

Bay of Plenty.....16
British Lions.....34
The many and perplexing aspects of this British Lions team were all on display during a tempestuous win over Bay of Plenty at Rotorua on Saturday.

Within 23 minutes of being offered first use of a brick breeze blowing down a firm and fast field, the Lions and Bay of Plenty took to the field with a head-on collision of the most vicious kind. The Lions were in the lead by 10 points from kicks by Dusky Hare. Yet, during this opening surge, for 30 seconds or so the Lions became involved in a sprawling series of fights which even, after their handsome and deserved win, were to linger in the mind.

The faces started when Bruce Cameron, a Bay of Plenty puncher, Jeff Squire, the Lions captain of the day, for jumping first into a ruck. The matter should have ended because the referee, Colin Greig, saw the incident but delayed the award of a penalty to the Lions as they seemed on the point of taking advantage. Squire, who collects charges to pursue Cameron and took reprisal. This led to two other isolated bouts of fighting.

Afterwards, Graham Crossman, the Bay of Plenty coach, said that he expected such an outburst from the Lions. He said that a team with its backs to the wall after the defeat by Auckland might choose such a strategy to win. He said that Willie John McBride, the Lions manager, observed that such outbursts were unknown in recent European rugby. The Lions did not choose to play rugby that way and we will not be intimidated if that was the intention.

It was an ugly scene, and none the prettier as the Lions chose to escalate minor incidents into full pitched battle. In the event, the Lions were already winning the war since they were 7-0 up. They organized two more tries for Trevor Ringland and Ian Stephens which were converted by Colin Greig. Hare's kicking built to the 22-0 lead. From then on the Lions lost their way and in the eighth and eleventh minutes of the second half, Bay of Plenty finally came to the fore and scored two clinching tries - both converted - which cut the Lions lead to 10.

Fortunately for the Lions, Bay of Plenty kicked the Lions into a defensive position which might have maintained the pressure on an increasingly jittery Lions defence. Rather than try a long penalty kick for goal, Bay of Plenty again chose to tap into the Lions' defence. Those crafty hands, Squire, Maurice Colough and Iain Milne, absorbed the thrust.

Milne and Squire broke, John Sheffield boxing fans may consider Herol Graham the best thing since sliced Hovis, but I would like to see him in the British and Commonwealth light-middleweight championship put more bits into his flash and candyfloss style.

All Graham's bouts have a sameness about them as he dances almost strict tempo around the ring sticking his southpaw lead into his opponent's face and building up an assailable lead. It is the same round after round. When I mentioned this yesterday to Alma Igle, one of the joint promoters of tonight's European title bout at the City of Sheffield, she countered with "That's the idea of the game, not getting hit." Indeed, since Graham is on the point of boxing for the world title in the not-too-distant future, it is most unlikely that he will ever lose a winning formula against Celestino Teizna, of Luxembourg.

The Zaire-born contender may be 35 years old, but his manager Camille Krips says that his man has the experience to cut the ring down and beat Graham. "We have told him he is very fast. But we will catch him," he said.

Teizna has boxed in 14 countries and beaten good men like Bennic Brocky, Rocky Martini and 11 British boxers including Billy Whith, Tony Mack and Henry Ribney. He has drawn with the tough Steve Hopkins and been the distance with the hard-hitting Marijan Benes and Rudi Koopmans, the Dutch light-heavy.

If Teizna is fit enough, able to throw his years out of the window and not give up chasing, he might just be able to force Graham to stand his ground and fight. That is something I would like to see in view of his No 5 world ranking.

The only British boxer to beat Teizna is Colin Jones. Needless to say, that bout did not go the distance. But Eddie Thomas, the manager of Jones, admitted yesterday that the Alrian has the ability to put on the pressure.

Teenoso secures the Piggott vote

By Dick Hinder

Lester Piggott will ride Teenoso in next week's Derby. The booking was confirmed yesterday morning by his Newmarket trainer, Geoffrey Wragg. It will be the first time that the champion jockey has ridden a horse for Wragg, who has made such a fine start in his first season as a trainer since taking over from his father, Harry.

Piggott, who has eight Derby victories to his credit, decided to partner Teenoso in the premier classic after the Luca Cumani-trained Tolomeo disappointed him in a work-out at Newmarket yesterday morning. He rode the 2,000 Guineas runner-up in a mile gallop with Old Country and two other stable companions, working the reverse side of the Newmarket racecourse. But Tolomeo made heavy weather of the testing conditions and Piggott dashed off to book himself for Teenoso. Cumani said: "It was very disappointing. Tolomeo went all right, but the conditions were atrocious and my fellow cannot stride out in this going like the soft-ground specialists. You cannot blame Lester for choosing a horse who can handle these conditions."

The Italian trainer, praying for better ground at Epsom, confirmed that Gian-Franco Dettori would now take the mount on Tolomeo. Michael Stoute also galloped Cock Robin, with Shearwalk and Karadar, in a similar work-out and it was clear that Cock Robin, who also raced faster going to figure in the Derby finish. Cock Robin's intended jockey, Walter Swinburn, resumes riding at Folkestone today, after a wrist injury.

Robert Sangster confirmed that the veteran American jockey, Bill Shoemaker, has accepted the ride on Shearwalk, who was second on the hawaiian Sound in the 1978 Derby, won by Shirley Heights.

It now looks highly probable that Salmon Leap will carry the Vincent O'Brien horses. His stable jockey, Pat Eddery, is unconvinced that Lamond will get a mile and a half in heavy ground. Two other Derby possibilities, Caerleon and Solford, are likely to be tested at Phoenix Park next Saturday with a view to a tilt at the French Derby.

Guy Harwood, the Fulbrook trainer, will finalize his Derby plans on Wednesday. But it is strongly rumoured that his stable jockey, Greville Starkey, will choose Zoffany and that the American rider, Cash Asmussen, will ride Gordian, who won the Guardian Classic trial. Asmussen has a contract with Gordian's owner, Stavros Niarchos, and is in his second season riding in France, where his stylish riding has won many admirers. Asmussen was successful in this season's French 2,000 Guineas - the Poule d'Essai des Poulains - on L'Emigrant, trained by Francois Boutin.

Ladbrokes' reaction to the Derby reshuffle is to make Teenoso their new 6-1 favourite. Other prices: 7-1 Gordian, 8-1 Salmon Leap, 10-1 Tolomeo Wassi.

Asmussen's appearance would mean three riders from the United States competing in the Derby. Steve Carthen is due to ride The Noble Player for his relations, Barry Hills. But first The Noble Player, who was fourth recently in the Maccabean Stakes at York, will have to put his best foot forward against Diesis in Kempton's Heron Stakes this evening.

The Noble Player put up some good staying performance as a juvenile, and may find tonight's seven-furlong trip on the sharp side. However, the heavy conditions will help to redress the balance against Diesis, who is using this race as a stepping stone to taking on his

third in the 1,000 Guineas, appears to have an easy passage in the International Fillies' Stakes on her way to the Coronation Stakes; Mick Lambert's unbeaten two-year-old Nur Dynasty has managed to overcome the Manor Stakes. Another attractive bet is Peter Walwyn's three-year-old Nair, who will be ridden by Geoff Lewis in the George Boon Trainer's Invitation race. Nair, who won his first two outings last term, still holds his Derby engagement, and he may well get his Epsom chance if scoring

RACING: JOCKEYING FOR DERBY MOUNTS



Teenoso outstaying Shearwalk in the Lingfield Derby trial.

stable companion, Dunbeth, at the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Dieis was a credible eighth in the 2,000 Guineas, considering his interrupted preparation. He ran despite an infection from a cut leg, found on the morning of the race, and Piggott was not hard on him once his chance had gone. The Sharpen Up colt has pleased his trainer, Henry Cecil, in recent home gallops and he should have the edge over The Noble Player.

The Wragg-trained Fairidge,

Bath

Draw advantage: Low numbers best.
2.0 DOWNS STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,158; 5f 187yd) (8 runners)
1 01 CAPTAIN SMOLETON (A Wragg) G Harwood 9-4
2 02 GARDIAN (R Brown) M Macdonald 8-11
3 03 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
4 04 OFF THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
5 05 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
6 06 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
7 07 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
8 08 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0

2.30 MILBOURNE STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £1,421; 5f 15) (15)
1 01 GARDIAN (R Brown) M Macdonald 8-11
2 02 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
3 03 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
4 04 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
5 05 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
6 06 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
7 07 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
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12 12 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
13 13 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
14 14 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
15 15 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0

3.0 MONKTON FARLEIGH HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £1,777; 1m 5f 12yd) (8)
1 01 CAPTAIN SMOLETON (A Wragg) G Harwood 9-4
2 02 GARDIAN (R Brown) M Macdonald 8-11
3 03 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
4 04 OFF THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
5 05 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
6 06 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
7 07 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
8 08 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0

3.30 PULTEY STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £1,353; 5f 187yd) (8)
1 01 CAPTAIN SMOLETON (A Wragg) G Harwood 9-4
2 02 GARDIAN (R Brown) M Macdonald 8-11
3 03 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
4 04 OFF THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
5 05 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
6 06 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
7 07 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
8 08 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0

4.0 MALMESBURY HANDICAP (£2,135; 6f 187yd) (14)
1 01 CAPTAIN SMOLETON (A Wragg) G Harwood 9-4
2 02 GARDIAN (R Brown) M Macdonald 8-11
3 03 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
4 04 OFF THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
5 05 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
6 06 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
7 07 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
8 08 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
9 09 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
10 10 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
11 11 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
12 12 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
13 13 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
14 14 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0

4.30 BRISTOL STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: 1m 3f 150yd) (18)
1 01 CAPTAIN SMOLETON (A Wragg) G Harwood 9-4
2 02 GARDIAN (R Brown) M Macdonald 8-11
3 03 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
4 04 OFF THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
5 05 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
6 06 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
7 07 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
8 08 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
9 09 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
10 10 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
11 11 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
12 12 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
13 13 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
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16 16 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
17 17 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
18 18 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0

5.0 H.S. PERSE HANDICAP (£3,341; 2m) (8)
1 01 CAPTAIN SMOLETON (A Wragg) G Harwood 9-4
2 02 GARDIAN (R Brown) M Macdonald 8-11
3 03 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
4 04 OFF THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
5 05 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
6 06 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
7 07 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
8 08 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0

6.0 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
1 01 CAPTAIN SMOLETON (A Wragg) G Harwood 9-4
2 02 GARDIAN (R Brown) M Macdonald 8-11
3 03 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
4 04 OFF THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
5 05 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
6 06 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
7 07 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
8 08 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
9 09 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
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14 14 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
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16 16 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
17 17 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
18 18 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
19 19 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0

6.30 H.S. PERSE HANDICAP (£3,341; 2m) (8)
1 01 CAPTAIN SMOLETON (A Wragg) G Harwood 9-4
2 02 GARDIAN (R Brown) M Macdonald 8-11
3 03 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
4 04 OFF THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
5 05 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
6 06 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
7 07 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
8 08 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0

7.0 SHELTON HANDICAP (£2,632; 1m 2f) (7)
1 01 CAPTAIN SMOLETON (A Wragg) G Harwood 9-4
2 02 GARDIAN (R Brown) M Macdonald 8-11
3 03 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
4 04 OFF THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
5 05 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
6 06 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0
7 07 THE CLIFF (B Curran) J Walker 9-0

8.0 OUR DYNASTY, 6.30 DIEIS, 7.0 FAVORITE, 7.30 MATON, 8.0 NEAR, 8.30 ALPHA OMEGA, 9.0 WE'LL MEET AGAIN.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.0 Majid, 6.30 Dieis, 7.0 Favorite, 7.30 Maton, 8.0 Near, 8.30 Alpha Omega, 9.0 We'll Meet Again.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.0 Our Dynasty, 6.30 Dieis, 7.0 Favorite, 7.30 Maton, 8.0 Near, 8.30 Alpha Omega, 9.0 We'll Meet Again.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.0 Our Dynasty, 6.30 Dieis, 7.0 Favorite, 7.30 Maton, 8.0 Near, 8.30 Alpha Omega, 9.0 We'll Meet Again.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.0 Our Dynasty, 6.30 Dieis, 7.0 Favorite, 7.30 Maton, 8.0 Near, 8.30 Alpha Omega, 9.0 We'll Meet Again.

L'Attrayante makes it a Guineas double

By Our Irish Racing Correspondent

The going apart, there was no semblance of an excuse for why the jockeys in Saturday's Guineas 1,000 Guineas at The Curragh, won in fighting fashion by Miss Eddie Thieriot's L'Attrayante. This turned out to be on of the closest run classics for years, and every challenger of note appeared to get a clear run at the important stage.

After the outsider Joana's Jay had cut out the running for the first five furlongs, she was tackled and passed by Beat the Drum, who clung on to the lead in the straight. But she could not accelerate as Alain Badel brought L'Attrayante with a sweet effort to take the lead.

Looking back through the field at this point, I observed Freddie Head going on a narrow opening on Maximova, but just as it seemed that he might be cut off, the gap widened and Maximova crossed through, into second place. As she did so, she was tackled and passed by L'Attrayante, who was comfortably held over the final 100 yards.

At the line the verdict in favour of the winner was a length and a half. L'Attrayante's second place was a narrow one, as she was beaten by Beat the Drum, who was clear of the Jim Bolger pair, Flame of Tara (fourth) and Chassera Lady (fifth).

Head maintained that Maximova would have won on good ground, but full marks to L'Attrayante for triumphing over conditions and becoming the first dual winner of the Poule d'Essai des Poulaines and the Irish 1,000 Guineas. He was the first runner in Ireland for her young French trainer, Olivier Douieb, and first ride for A. Badel.

Another filly to disappoint on Saturday was the Mustache Stakes winner, Give Thanks, who is attempting to enlarge her winning sequence to five in the Galliford Stakes could never get on terms with the all-the-way winner, Carlingford Castle.

Lester Piggott, whose mount Observatory Hill finished a modest fourth in the Galliford Stakes and then exited from the derby picture, had earlier enjoyed a much more pleasant ride on another Mick O'Leary trained runner, Hesperus, who beat Malang-Lou and Master Whippet in the Maginn T.V. Stakes.

L'ATTRAYANTE: b by Tysse - Cameroun (A) G Thieriot - A Badel (4-1) (m) 4 Mustache Stakes (7) by Tysse - Cameroun (A) G Thieriot - A Badel (4-1) (m) 4

ALAIN BADEL'S FLYING START: b by Tysse - Cameroun (A) G Thieriot - A Badel (4-1) (m) 4

ALAIN BADEL'S FLYING START: b by Tysse - Cameroun (A) G Thieriot - A Badel (4-1) (m) 4

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ALAIN BADEL'S FLYING START: b by Tysse - Cameroun (A) G Thieriot - A Badel (4-1) (m) 4

Kempton Park

Tote double 7.0, 8.0. Triple 6.30, 7.30, 8.30
Draw advantage: High numbers best.
6.0 MAJOR STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,914; 6f) (8 runners)
1 01 MAJOR STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,914; 6f) (8 runners)
2 02 MAJOR STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,914; 6f) (8 runners)
3 03 MAJOR STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,914; 6f) (8 runners)
4 04 MAJOR STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,914; 6f) (8 runners)
5 05 MAJOR STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,914; 6f) (8 runners)
6 06 MAJOR STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,914; 6f) (8 runners)
7 07 MAJOR STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,914; 6f) (8 runners)
8 08 MAJOR STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,914; 6f) (8 runners)

6.30 HERON STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,837; 7f) (5)
1 01 HERON STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,837; 7f) (5)
2 02 HERON STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,837; 7f) (5)
3 03 HERON STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,837; 7f) (5)
4 04 HERON STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,837; 7f) (5)
5 05 HERON STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,837; 7f) (5)

7.0 INTERNATIONAL STAKES (3-Y-O fillies: £5,178; 1m) (4)
1 01 INTERNATIONAL STAKES (3-Y-O fillies: £5,178; 1m) (4)
2 02 INTERNATIONAL STAKES (3-Y-O fillies: £5,178; 1m) (4)
3 03 INTERNATIONAL STAKES (3-Y-O fillies: £5,178; 1m) (4)
4 04 INTERNATIONAL STAKES (3-Y-O fillies: £5,178; 1m) (4)

7.30 DOVECOCK HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,620; 6f) (8)
1 01 DOVECOCK HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,620; 6f) (8)
2 02 DOVECOCK HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,620; 6f) (8)
3 03 DOVECOCK HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,620; 6f) (8)
4 04 DOVECOCK HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,620; 6f) (8)
5 05 DOVECOCK HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,620; 6f) (8)
6 06 DOVECOCK HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,620; 6f) (8)
7 07 DOVECOCK HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,620; 6f) (8)
8 08 DOVECOCK HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,620; 6f) (8)

8.0 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
1 01 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
2 02 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
3 03 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
4 04 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
5 05 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
6 06 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
7 07 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
8 08 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
9 09 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
10 10 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
11 11 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
12 12 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
13 13 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
14 14 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
15 15 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
16 16 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
17 17 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
18 18 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)
19 19 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)

8.30 H.S. PERSE HANDICAP (£3,341; 2m) (8)
1 01 H.S. PERSE HANDICAP (£3,341; 2m) (8)
2 02 H.S. PERSE HANDICAP (£3,341; 2m) (8)
3 03 H.S. PERSE HANDICAP (£3,341; 2m) (8)
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6 06 H.S. PERSE HANDICAP (£3,341; 2m) (8)
7 07 H.S. PERSE HANDICAP (£3,341; 2m) (8)
8 08 H.S. PERSE HANDICAP (£3,341; 2m) (8)

9.0 SHELTON HANDICAP (£2,632; 1m 2f) (7)
1 01 SHELTON HANDICAP (£2,632; 1m 2f) (7)
2 02 SHELTON HANDICAP (£2,632; 1m 2f) (7)
3 03 SHELTON HANDICAP (£2,632; 1m 2f) (7)
4 04 SHELTON HANDICAP (£2,632; 1m 2f) (7)
5 05 SHELTON HANDICAP (£2,632; 1m 2f) (7)
6 06 SHELTON HANDICAP (£2,632; 1m 2f) (7)
7 07 SHELTON HANDICAP (£2,632; 1m 2f) (7)

6.0 Our Dynasty, 6.30 Dieis, 7.0 Favorite, 7.30 Maton, 8.0 Near, 8.30 Alpha Omega, 9.0 We'll Meet Again.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

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Stylish Smuggly adds to Douieb's riches

From Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent

Surgeon is under no duty of full disclosure

Hills v Potter and Another Before Mr Justice Hirst [Judgment delivered May 18]

A surgeon advising a patient on the risks of undergoing a major operation was under a duty to inform the patient according to the practice adopted by a substantial body of medical practitioners competent in the particular field, but not under an absolute duty of full disclosure.

Mr Justice Hirst so held in the Queen's Bench Division in giving judgment for the first defendant, Mr John H. Potter, a consultant neurosurgeon and his employer, the second defendant, Oxfordshire Area Health Authority, in an action brought by the plaintiff, Mrs Sylvia Doreen Hills, for battery in an operation performed upon her by the first defendant.

Mr Evan Stone, QC and Mr Michael Sgarl for the plaintiff; Mr Ian Kennet, QC for the defendant; Mr Whitfield, QC for Mr Potter and the health authority.

MR JUSTICE HIRST said that the plaintiff had undergone an operation in 1974 to relieve a condition known as torticollis which had left her paralysed from the neck down.

She had been suffering from the illness intermittently since 1966. It was an extremely painful illness and was characterized by involuntary contractions of the neck muscles, twisting of the neck. Drugs treatment and physiotherapy provided only temporary relief.

The plaintiff saw several specialists and in 1972 inquired about the possibility of an operation. In September 1973 she was referred to Mr Potter, the first defendant, and she attended two consultations with him.

She was told that the muscles on the right side of her neck would have to be cut, but not that the operation would be performed close to the spinal cord.

Mr Potter said that it was the only operation he knew of which might afford her some relief, and that he would advise his wife to undergo the operation if she were in a similar position. He said that a surgical collar might be necessary for some time after the operation.

He did not mention that there might be anaesthetic complications or that there was any risk of death or paralysis, or that anything might go seriously wrong. She was told that it was a serious operation, and that a decision should be made at that time.

After the consultations the plaintiff wrote a letter to Mr Potter asking him if she would be able to hold her head straight after the operation, and to do her own things that she could do before if the operation were successful, but that a satisfactory outcome could not be guaranteed, although there was a very reasonable prospect of a successful result.

She decided to have the operation, which was performed on January 1974. The plaintiff then being aged 48. There were no complications during the operation which collapsed and went into a coma for four weeks, after which it became apparent that she was severely paralysed.

She now asserted that her consent to the operation was not operative as it was not fully informed.

The English courts had taken the view that in diagnosis and treatment a surgeon had to exercise such care as accorded with the standards of reasonably competent medical men at the time. See Bolam v Friern Hospital Management Committee (1957) 1 W.L.R. 582. In this case also with the standard in giving advice, and had been implicitly accepted by the House of Lords in Hayward v West Midlands Area Health Authority (The Times May 9 1983).

There was no clear distinction between the standard of care in giving advice and that in diagnosis and treatment. The standard was not that of absolute and frank disclosure as a fiduciary as in Nocton v Lord Ashburton (1914) AC 932. Mr Potter had therefore completely fulfilled his duty in giving the advice he did.

Canadian and United States authorities which had been cited to the court indicated that the courts there in some instances required a higher standard of disclosure, but those decisions had caused much concern in those countries.

That principle could only be incorporated into the English law by an appellate court or by Parliament.

The framing of the action in battery was to be deplored. The appropriate cause of action in cases such as this was negligence.

The action failed and judgment would be given to the defendants.

Solicitors: Frimonds for R. P. Huggins & Co, Reading, Hempsfords.

Housing group lease is a 'long tenancy'

Eton College v Bard and Another

A lease granted by a housing association for 94 years or until the lease ceased (otherwise than by death or bankruptcy) to be vested in a member of the housing association (whichever was the earlier) was held by the Court of Appeal on May 17 in the meaning of "long tenancy" within the meaning of the Leasehold Reform Act 1967, where effectively the only circumstances in which the term could come to an end prematurely were expulsion of the lessee from the housing association and, possibly, purported assignment to a non member.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE, with whom Lord Justice Oliver concurred, said that the correct meaning of the words qualifying the phrase "term of years certain" was "terminable" a both transitive and intransitive sense and to the word "otherwise" a sense wide enough to include the happening of an event upon which the lease was limited to determine before the expiration of the maximum stated duration of its term.

Bosphorus collision case can be heard in England

Las Mercedes (Owners) v Abidin Daver (Owners) Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas [Judgment delivered May 17]

Cuban shipowners were entitled to bring an action against the Turkish shipowners in the English Admiralty Court in respect of a collision between their respective ships in the Bosphorus notwithstanding that the Turkish owners had been awarded damages against the Cuban ship owners in a Turkish court.

The Court of Appeal gave leave to appeal and allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Cuban owners of the Las Mercedes, against the judgment of Mr Justice Sheen on May 4, 1983, ordering that their Admiralty action in rem against the Turkish owners of the Abidin Daver be stayed.

Mrs Elizabeth Blackburn for the plaintiffs, Mr Nigel Teare for the defendants.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that on March 23, 1982, there were high winds and strong tidal streams in the Bosphorus. There was a collision between the Cuban Las Mercedes and the Turkish Abidin Daver.

If the evidence on each side was correct it was a case of a collision between two anchored ships at least one mile apart. If not, on one side it was said that the Cuban ship had dragged her anchor; on the other that the Turkish ship had weighed anchor.

The Cuban vessel was arrested with a view to proceedings in a Turkish court. One of the Turkish owners' ships was arrested in England with a view to a claim by the Cubans.

The Turks applied for a stay of the English action. Mr Justice Sheen had granted a stay. The court had dealt with the matter as one of urgency because it was said that further steps were being taken in Turkey.

In granting a stay the judge had begun by saying that it was contended that there was another forum, the Sariyer District Court at Buyukdere, Turkey, in which justice could be done between the parties at substantially less inconvenience and expense and that a stay would not deprive the plaintiffs of a "legitimate personal or juridical advantage available to them".

The first part of the test was set out at page 81 and taken from the judgment of Lord Justice in the St. Pierre case (1936) 1 KB 382, 398; a mere balance of convenience was not a sufficient ground for depriving a plaintiff of the advantages of a substantial right in an English court if it was otherwise properly brought.

The argument had shown a lacuna in the test. It did not say not be guaranteed, although there was a very reasonable prospect of a successful result.

Various factors had to be balanced, including that the accident was in Turkish territorial waters, although the Bosphorus was an international waterway and the Cuban ship was sheltering, the Turkish crew would have fewer witnesses.

She now asserted that her consent to the operation was not operative as it was not fully informed.

No inquiry power without belief

Regina v Commission for Racial Equality, Ex parte Prestige Group plc Before Mr Justice Forbes [Judgment delivered May 10]

The Commission for Racial Equality had no power to conduct a formal investigation into the activities of a named person under sections 48 and 49 of the Race Relations Act 1976 unless it had formed a belief that the person named might have committed an act made unlawful by the 1976 Act, which it proposed to investigate.

Mr Justice Forbes, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division so held, granting an application by Prestige Group plc for judicial review by way of certiorari to quash a non-discrimination notice made against it by the commission.

In July 1978, the commission had informed the applicant company that it intended to conduct a formal investigation into its activities pursuant to sections 48 and 49, and two months later had given it notice of the terms of reference of the investigation which it had decided to conduct.

The commission indicated at the time that it had not formed a belief that the company might have committed acts made unlawful by the 1976 Act, accordingly did not comply with the requirements of section 49(4).

As a result of the investigation, a non-discrimination notice was made under section 48 of the 1976 Act on November 23, 1981.

The applicant sought judicial review on the ground that the notice was ultra vires and void as the commission had not had power to make the investigation in the absence of a belief at the outset that the applicant might have committed acts made unlawful by the Act.

Section 49(4) of the Race Relations Act 1976 provides: "Where the terms of reference of the investigation confine it to the activities of persons named in them and the commission in the course of it propose to investigate any act made unlawful by this Act which they believe that a person so named may have done, the commission shall - (a) inform that person of their belief and of their proposal to investigate the act in question; and

Sharp scissors danger

Black v Kent County Council

The Court of Appeal, Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas, dismissed an appeal on May 16 by defendants, Kent County Council, from the judgment of Mr Leonard Caplan, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, in December 7, 1981, who awarded the infant plaintiff, James Stewart Black (suing by his father and next friend David Albert Black of Heather Walk, Tonbridge, Kent) £13,505 damages including £3,477 interest in respect of an accident in an act class at the plaintiff's primary school, run by the defendants, when his chair was jugged and the sharp

Merchants occupied woodland for tax

Russell (Inspector of Taxes) v Hird Russell (Inspector of Taxes) v Hird and Another Before Mr Justice Warner [Judgment delivered May 20]

Profits accruing to timber merchants from dealing with timber from woodland occupied by the defendants were to be taxed as their trading profits under Case I of Schedule D. It was open to general commissioners to hold that the woodland in question was in occupation of the woodlandists during the material time so as to entitle them to be taxed under Schedule B, a charge in respect of the occupation of commercial woodlands.

Mr Justice Warner so held in the Chancery Division in dismissing an appeal by the Crown from the decision of the Lords Justices General Commissioners who discharged estimated assessments made on the taxpayers, Mr John Hird and Mr David Hird, under Case I of Schedule D in respect of their profits from the timber.

Section 91 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 provides that tax is charged under Schedule B "in respect of the occupation of woodlands in the United Kingdom managed on a commercial basis".

Section 92(1) provides for the amount assessable to be equal to one-third of the woodland's annual value.

Section 92(3) provides that "every person having the use of lands shall be deemed to be the occupier thereof".

In 1976 the taxpayers purchased the timber in the woodland from the owner under conditions that they should go on to the land to find and take away the timber and clear the land for replanting.

Over a two-year period they carried out that work; they constructed roads through the woodland, provided machinery, employed fellers, maintained the fences, gate and ditches, made good any damage done and cleared the land for the next planting; the commissioners concluded that they were the "occupiers" of the land during the relevant periods and should be assessed to tax under Schedule B.

Mr Robert Caruthers for the Crown; Mr R. K. Mathew for the taxpayers.

MR JUSTICE WARNER delivering a reserved judgment, said that the Crown's main submission was that a person could not be said to have "the use of woodlands" if he had the exclusive, or at all events the paramount, use of them.

The taxpayers, it was said, had no more than the right to take away timber from the woodlands, but they were responsible for various admin. duties. The ideal candidate will be 24+, with experience of secretarial work in either national or local TV or radio. Please call 434 4045

Clearly the owner of the land was entitled to exercise all the rights of a landowner, provided that in doing so he did not interfere with the rights that he had, by contract, granted to them. Obviously he could walk over, or shoot over, the land with his family and guests and dogs and other animals, in doing so they did not obstruct the taxpayers.

However it had still been open to the commissioners to find that in relation to occupation, the taxpayers' position was paramount and that the owner's subordinate. Accordingly it would not be right to reverse the commissioners.

An alternative argument by the Crown was rejected. To do that would be to allow the Crown a second bite at the cherry. Nor was it necessary to consider the case would be different even if it was permitted.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Speechly Bircham.

Defence perhaps prejudiced by late amendment

Regina v Thomas (John Joseph) Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Croom-Johnson and Mr Justice Stocker [Judgment delivered May 17]

The amendment of an indictment at the close of the prosecution case under section 5 of the Indictments Act 1915 was made so late in the course of the trial that it might have caused injustice to the defendant.

Accordingly, the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) allowed an appeal by John Joseph Thomas and quashed his conviction before Judge Wickham and a jury at Liverpool Crown Court on November 11, 1982, on a count of receiving stolen property which had been added to an indictment containing a count of theft at the close of the prosecution case.

Mr Anthony Carus, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the defendant, Mr Alexander Kennedy for the prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE CROOM-JOHNSON, giving the judgment of the court, said that the indictment should originally have contained alternative counts of theft and receiving stolen property. The amendment, it was not possible to say that the conduct of the defence up to the close of the prosecution case could not have been hindered in any way by the fact that the indictment did not include the second count.

In the circumstances the court could not be satisfied that the amendment caused injustice to the defendant. Accordingly the amendment should not have been made and the conviction would be quashed.

Solicitors: Mr B. H. Crebbin, Liverpool.

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We urgently need additional temporary staff to work with us through the busy summer period. In return for your hard work and flexibility we offer excellent rates, interesting assignments (from T.V. to Merchant Banking) and a friendly professional service. If you have first class secretarial skills (10/10) and a minimum of 2 years experience call

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The newly appointed, ambitious Executive heading up the Marketing Dept. of a Merchant Bank is seeking a bright PA, aged 24-35. Each day will bring variety and challenge. Duties include: advising on mortgage applications, PA functions and the use of the telephone. Good salary and benefits. Financial experience useful. Skills of 100/100 and WP exp. Essential. 25 years to 30 years. Please ring 588 3836

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For these and other vacancies in the world of communications please contact NICOLA COWAN at the agency on 01-498 8882, 63 South Molton Street, London W1.

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Editorial Assistant (Tele. & Post) position and we are looking for an assistant to help with the day to day running of the office. Good telephone manner and good typing skills. Salary £3,000 depending on age and experience. Tel Ann Johnson on 01 380 0511.

SECRETARY/PA

Required for interesting and varied post in small shopping finance post. Must be highly organised, efficient, with excellent written and spoken English. Salary negotiable. Reply in writing to: Mr C. H. Theobald, Finance, 44, Russell Square, London, WC1A 1PL.

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Experienced W.P. and audio sec needed for small and dynamic Co. PA/SEC. but top of varied and involvement. Performance related bonus scheme. Please write enclosing C.V. to: Admin. Mgr., T.A.N. SYSTEMS, 36 Albemarle St., W1X 3FB.

TRADE ASSOCIATION IN PARK LANE

sees intelligent "secretary", versatile second jobbed secretary. Good typing skills. Salary £2,000 per month. For someone with extra non commercial work. £2,000 a month. Private sector ideal. Please phone Mrs Ryan 222 5091

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Need secretarial help for the Liquor Bathrooms. Salary £2,000 per month. For someone with extra non commercial work. £2,000 a month. Private sector ideal. Please phone Mrs Ryan 222 5091

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INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SENIOR PA SECRETARY FOR SALES DIRECTOR

Applicant must be mature and preferably will have previous finance sector involvement. Salary negotiable, good fringe benefits. Applications in writing including salary history and accompanied by CV (including daytime telephone number) to: EUROPEAN MARKETING DIRECTOR, TEXTILANK LTD, 31 CROFTON STREET, LONDON, W1V 7AE. (No agencies)

ADVERTISING PA to £5,500

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An exceptional assistant to the Sales & Marketing Division of the company. You will be responsible for coordinating the sales force, process orders and arrange sales contracts. English & French speaking. Good typing & shorthand skills. Salary £7,000 + benefits. WP experience an advantage.

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For lively young property company in South Kensington. Ability to work on own initiative & to organise the efficient running of a team of sales staff. Salary £7,000 + benefits. WP experience an advantage.

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Major international Co based at Kingston-upon-Thames seek a Secretary to assist Senior Marketing Executive. Speaks of 60/100 preferred with emphasis on the administrative side. Veronica Lees, 01-837 6525.

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Seek to employ mature and experienced sales person. Knowledge of Jewellery essential. Salary by negotiation but would certainly be attractive to the right applicant. Reply Box No. 0232H The Times.

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University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
Department of Extra-Mural Studies
Continuing Education Division

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN TRANSPORT STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Transport Studies to be appointed from 1 October 1983. This post is funded by a grant from the London Transport Executive to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the London Transport. It is expected that applicants will have a wide range of experience in research, teaching and the transport industry.

Duties include consultancy and research in the area of urban transport as part of the development of the recently formed Unit for Transport Studies. Some teaching for the Department's Certificate and Diploma in Transport Studies and Transport Management will be required.

The post will be tenable for five years. Salary will be on the Senior Lecturer Scale (£12,920 - £16,180, under review) in addition to the London Allowance of £1,158.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU. Tel: 01-836 8000 ext 3248. The closing date for receipt of applications is 22 June 1983.

University of Swansea

LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for two vacancies of Lecturer in the Department of Geology, one of which is a fixed term appointment for five years. Applicants for both posts should have a Ph.D. and publications and interests in structural geology, tectonics, sedimentology and stratigraphy. The successful candidates will be expected to teach these subjects at all levels in the undergraduate courses and play an active part in the promotion of field work and in promoting further research in the department.

The appointments, which will date from 1 October 1983, will be made in accordance with the University's scale of salaries (£12,500 per annum, together with USS/USOPS benefits).

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, or from the Registrar, University of Swansea, PO Box 21, Swansea, SA2 8PP. Closing date: 17 June 1983.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
(University of London)

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for an appointment from 1 October 1983 to the post of Lecturer in Social Work in the Department of Social Science. The Department offers two Masters courses in Social Work leading to the award of a Ph.D. The year course is open to students with a degree in any discipline and at least two years' professional experience. The two-year course is open to students with a degree in any discipline and at least one year's professional experience. Successful candidates will also be expected to undertake and publish research.

Candidates should possess good academic qualifications and at least two years' professional experience in social work practice. The successful candidate will be required to teach social work theory and practice to students on the following courses: Social Work, Child Care, Social Work and Social Policy, and Social Work and Social Administration. The successful candidate will also be expected to undertake and publish research.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU. Tel: 01-836 8000 ext 3248. Closing date for applications: 27 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
Department of Psychology

JUNIOR DEMONSTRATORS

The Department is seeking to appoint three junior demonstrators for 1st October 1983. Salary at £4,780 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Facilities will be provided for further study and for the demonstrators to own research work.

Applicants should have a BSc (Hons) in Psychology or an equivalent qualification. They should have at least two years' experience in a laboratory or practical setting. They should be able to teach and supervise students in practical work. They should be able to assist in the running of the department's research programme.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Tel: 053 232 222. Closing date: 22 June 1983.

Southampton University

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Electrical Engineering in the Department of Electrical Engineering, beginning 1 October 1983 on a full-time basis. The successful candidate should have a good degree with supporting industrial or other professional experience.

Salary scale: £5,375 - £13,500 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience. Successful candidates may be offered a period of leave of absence from their previous employment.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £5,375 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Southampton, University House, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Tel: 0703 52311. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

WELLCOME LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Wellcome Lecturer in this Department, tenable for 6 years. It is intended to appoint a senior research officer with a particular interest in the fields of drug metabolism and toxicology who will take part in the teaching and research of the Department. Candidates, who should be not normally more than 45 years old and not hold a tenured post, must submit a 600 word summary of their proposed scheme of research together with their application. Salary scale: £6,375 - £11,500 per annum (under review), informal enquiries may be made to the Registrar, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, S10 2TN. Tel: 0742 26444. Closing date for applications: 13 June 1983. Quote ref: RB32/A.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Applications are invited for a temporary Lectureship in English Language for the academic year 1983-84. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of English Language. The successful candidate will also be expected to undertake and publish research.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Belfast, 277 INN, Belfast, BT7 1NN. Tel: 0183 22222. Closing date: 22 June 1983.

University of Warwick

TWO RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Applications are invited for two research associates in the Department of Economics. The successful candidates will be expected to assist in the running of the department's research programme.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £5,375 - £11,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. Closing date for applications: 10th June 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

RESEARCH OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer in the Department of English Language. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the running of the department's research programme.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £5,375 - £11,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT. Tel: 0532 431781. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

School of Oriental and African Studies
University of London, W.C.1

LIBRARIAN OF THE SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian in the School of Oriental and African Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to manage the school's library and assist in the running of the department's research programme.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £5,375 - £11,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU. Tel: 01-836 8000 ext 3248. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY AND FOOD SCIENCE

DEMONSTRATOR IN MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Demonstrator in Microbiology in the Department of Applied Chemistry and Food Science. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the running of the department's research programme.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £4,780 - £11,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Tel: 053 232 222. Closing date: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of English. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department's courses.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leicester, Leicester, LE1 7RH. Tel: 0533 431781. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

LECTURESHIP IN SPANISH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Spanish in the Department of Spanish. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department's courses.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Durham, Durham, DH1 1TA. Tel: 091 275111. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS
Department of Applied Mathematics

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral research assistant in the Department of Applied Mathematics. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the running of the department's research programme.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £5,375 - £11,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ. Tel: 0779 431781. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
Department of Italian Language and Literature

LECTURER

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Italian Language and Literature. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department's courses.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT. Tel: 0532 431781. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
Assistant Librarian

TWO LECTURES IN GEOLOGY

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in Geology in the Department of Geology. The successful candidates will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department's courses.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leicester, Leicester, LE1 7RH. Tel: 0533 431781. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

LECTURER IN MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Modern European History in the Department of European Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department's courses.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9QJ. Tel: 01273 232323. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

CENTRE FOR MARINE LAW AND POLICY

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Applications are invited for a research associate in the Centre for Marine Law and Policy. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the running of the centre's research programme.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £5,375 - £11,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Southampton, University House, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Tel: 0703 52311. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
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HORIZONS Taking a year off to work

It is at about this time of year that sixth formers often begin to think about taking "a year off" before going on to higher education. Reasons are varied but usually include the desire for a break from academic work after A levels, the chance to see something of the world, and a wish to earn money before going to college.

Arguments rage for and against the idea. There is a good deal to be said for getting off the academic conveyor belt, but much depends on the reason for it.

Before becoming a full-time student it can be helpful to taste something of working life, since many employers are now looking closely at previous work experience as well as at qualifications. Parents, however, often worry that in a year off the desire to continue with higher education can disappear, and in some cases this undoubtedly happens. Sixth formers are often concerned that their proposed college or university will not approve of a year away from study.

All surveys conducted among students who did take a year off and then proceeded to higher education show that some admitted to initial difficulties in settling down, but none performed less well academically than originally expected. In universities, polytechnics and colleges therefore the idea of spending a year away from the system is usually regarded as at least acceptable if not positively beneficial, but there are exceptions. Most mathematics departments are against it, while many admissions tutors for other courses agree in principle, but insist that the time should be spent "constructively". As definitions of this vary somewhat, the only thing to do is contact the department concerned and ask for an opinion.

No one would regard as constructive a year spent on social science because a hoped for job did not materialize. It is important to start planning early, and if firms arrange events at least the promise of a job have not been made by September, do not defer entry to higher education.

Many people would like to spend some time abroad, and provided that money is not the overriding factor, temporary jobs overseas can be easier to come by than those at home. On the whole, foreign students are usually willing to settle for lower paid work in return for the chance to travel and possibly learn a language, and are therefore not in direct competition with nationals in the search for a job.

However, most countries are suffering from unemployment, just as we are, and the number of unskilled jobs available has declined. A summer holiday job in a hotel or similar establishment can be a good way to start. Most hotels recruit extra seasonal staff and a permanent job may then materialize. Several British travel companies employ young people who can speak a foreign

Beryl Dixon on job opportunities for students between courses

language as couriers in their continental camp-sites, and for non-linguists there may be domestic work available. Some of these firms are particularly interested in "year off" students. An pair work is often easy to find, and other ideas include grape picking, agricultural work, teaching English and office and shop work. Work on an Israeli kibbutz is another possibility.

For anyone who is interested in voluntary work (expenses and pocket money only) many organizations arrange long or short term periods of work mainly in Europe, but worldwide in some cases.

Two useful publications which are normally available in libraries are *Summer Jobs Abroad* which gives addresses in most countries for details of both paid and voluntary work and also valuable advice on health and work permit requirements, and *Year Off* which contains information on voluntary work, but also gives some ideas on finding paid employment.

In the current employment situation well paid, unskilled temporary work in this country is becoming harder to find. Traditionally, students have worked in shops, offices, factories, hospitals, hotels and catering establishments. Although the employment situation is tightening up, these areas are definitely still worth trying. Shops and offices often need extra staff to cover the summer and Christmas holiday periods. Building sites may be in need of temporary labourers and the easiest way to find out is to approach the foreman of a construction site. British hotels and holiday camps can be a

good source of seasonal employment and throughout the year bars and restaurants often have difficulty in finding staff for evening and weekend work. Hospitals may still have openings for people prepared to work unsocial hours, and if you are willing to stay for a year it is worth inquiring about a post as a nursing auxiliary. Jobs involving children are still fairly easy to come by and there are specialist agencies which can arrange positions as nannies, mother's helps or as teachers or matrons in preparatory schools.

If you have a specialist skill or hobby this can often be put to good use. Secretary agencies may have temporary positions on offer, several companies which run adventure holidays for children recruit staff to act as sports instructors, anyone with science A levels could work as a laboratory assistant.

On the whole you will have to put in a lot of hard work in order to find a job. Do not expect to see many advertised. Register with employment agencies, look through local papers, use any contacts you have and write direct to personnel officers. It is worth mentioning that some schools are members of organizations such as G.A.P. which arranges a year's work for sixth formers between school and higher education, while in some areas large companies like I.B.M. offer a year's planned placement to young people who have a higher education place provisionally arranged. Your school will be able to tell you more.

Lastly, if money is not an absolute priority and you would like the opportunity to do something worthwhile, there are several organizations which arrange periods of community service lasting from six months to one year. One of the best known is Community Service Volunteers.

Educational, Careers and Re-training

London Business School

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Accounting at the London Business School. The post arises because of temporary secondment of permanent faculty and will be for a fixed term of two years only.

The successful applicant may currently be employed in an academic post, in business or in a professional accounting firm. He or she should be able to teach both financial and management accounting courses at an introductory level to groups of exceptionally capable students in both postgraduate and executive programmes. Applicants will also be expected to offer a field of specialist competence for advanced teaching and research. The field could be any one of Financial Accounting, Management Accounting and Control, Public Sector Accounting, Comparative Accounting.

Applicants seeking secondment from an existing post for a substantial period will be considered.

Starting salary will depend on experience and qualifications and will be in the upper band of the lecturer scale £11,400 to £14,664 inclusive of the London Allowance.

Applications should be sent to: Professor W. Reid, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA.

Cranfield

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

MSc/Ph D BY RESEARCH

Opportunities exist for good honours graduates in Engineering, Mathematics or Science to undertake research in the field of Thermal Power.

Topics of particular interest relate to the application of Computational Techniques to the prediction of combustion and flow in engines - both gas turbine and reciprocating.

The Thermal Power Group has an established and unrivalled reputation in the field of gas turbine technology. The School of Mechanical Engineering offers a wide range of excellent research facilities and a stimulating environment.

Studentships are available to successful applicants.

For further details please contact:-

Professor J. H. Moss (Ref 828), School of Mechanical Engineering, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedfordshire MK43 0AL. Tel: Bedford (0294) 75011 Ext. 2208.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

FULL-TIME ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

required 1st September, 1983. Duties include organizing B.Mus and GRSM Courses. Music degree and administrative/teaching experience required. Salary range £10,593 to £12,816 plus London Weighting (under review). Particulars from Vice-Director, Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, SW7 2BS. Closing date for applications Friday, 17th June.

HIGHLAND HEALTH BOARD

POST OF PRINCIPAL MICROBIOLOGIST

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for the post of Principal Microbiologist in the Department of Microbiology at Raigmore Hospital, Inverness.

The duties will be mainly in bacteriology, and the successful applicant will be responsible to the Consultant Bacteriologist, Inverness. He will be expected to supervise the staff of the department and to be involved in the management of the department.

Applicants should have a BSc (Hons) in Microbiology or an equivalent qualification. A degree or equivalent professional qualification together with administrative experience in an institution of higher education is essential. Experience of academic administration is desirable.

The appointment will be made under Administrative Grade II currently £13,920 to £16,180 per annum (under review) plus £1,158 per annum London Allowance.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees to the Registrar, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU. Closing date: 16 June 1983.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for appointment from 1 October 1983 to a Lectureship in Modern European Legal History.

Appointments will be on the salary scale for lecturers of £6,375 to £11,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees to the Registrar, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU. Closing date for applications: 27 June 1983.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, HORSHAM, SUSSEX

Craft, Design, Technology

Required for September 1984, on the basis of a Head of Department.

Christ's Hospital is an independent, wholly boarding charitable foundation for 600 boys. A Head of Department will be responsible for the running of the department and will be expected to contribute to the school's educational and sporting activities.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification in a relevant field. They should have at least five years' experience in a similar post. They should be able to teach and supervise students in the department's courses.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU. Tel: 01-836 8000 ext 3248. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

LONDON COLLEGE OF SECRETARIES

Comprehensive secretarial training, Residential 5 day students. Course commences 15th September, 1983.

24 Queensway Place, London SW7 2DE. Tel: 01-589 9211

THE QUEEN'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

24 Queensway Place, London SW7 2DE. Tel: 01-589 9211

Helpful new books

The last month has seen the publication of a selection of useful books of interest and relevance to graduates and school leavers considering a choice of career. These include *A Year Off* formerly published as *Time Between*, this completely revised handbook is designed to guide people to the right organizations and places during the time they spend between school and higher education. Copies are available from CRAC, Hobsons Press, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ. Price £1.85 plus p & p.

In Edward Fennell's piece "The credit side of banking" last Monday, a sentence should have read "The Barclays graduate scheme is aimed at attracting the men and women who, ultimately, will fill the top 404 management jobs in the bank."

Kogan Page has just released four new titles in their well-established "Careers" series. These are *Careers Working with Horses* by Monty Morrison, *Careers in Oil Gas* by Philip Algate, *Careers in Catering and Hotel Management* by John Kinross, and *Careers in Computers* (2nd edition) by Dennis Carlisle. Each is illustrated. Copies from Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1, price £6.95 (hardback), and £2.50 (paperback).

Jobs in advertising, electrical and electronic engineering, retail management, marketing and the media are the latest to be covered by the *Manpower Services Commission's Working in...* series. They are available from the Sales Department (CW), COIC, Manpower Services Commission, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, price 95p.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Assistant in Theoretical Physics. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the running of the department's research programme.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £5,375 - £11,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G8 3TA. Tel: 0437 232323. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

LECTURER

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the above Department. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department's courses.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT. Tel: 0532 431781. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

ROVING RESEARCHER IN HEALTH ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a post of Roving Researcher in Health Economics. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the running of the department's research programme.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £5,375 - £11,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of York, York, YO1 5DD. Tel: 01904 323232. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department's courses.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leicester, Leicester, LE1 7RH. Tel: 0533 431781. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
(University of London)

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Law in the Department of Law. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department's courses.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU. Tel: 01-836 8000 ext 3248. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
Department of Chemistry

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral research assistant in the Department of Chemistry. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the running of the department's research programme.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £5,375 - £11,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ. Tel: 0779 431781. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of English. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department's courses.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leicester, Leicester, LE1 7RH. Tel: 0533 431781. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
Department of Applied Mathematics

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral research assistant in the Department of Applied Mathematics. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the running of the department's research programme.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £5,375 - £11,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT. Tel: 0532 431781. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
Faculty in Education

Chair in Education

Applications from men and women with appropriate qualifications and experience are invited for the post of Chair in Education in the Faculty of Education. The successful candidate will be expected to lead the faculty's research and teaching activities.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Tel: 053 232 222. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of English. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department's courses.

Appointments will be on the salary scale £11,500 - £13,500 per annum (under review) plus a London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leicester, Leicester, LE1 7RH. Tel: 0533 431781. Closing date for applications: 22 June 1983.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

- 6.00 Carefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Seena Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with 2.40 regional and national news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; newspaper review at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.
9.05 Election Call. Sir Robin Day with David Steel, ready to answer electors' questions (with Radio 4) (Telephone number 01-254 4411).

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain Presented by Lynda Burrey and Rick Owen: News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; a review of the morning papers at 7.05; election report with Robert Kee at 7.35; pop video at 7.55; Going for a Laugh with Bobby Thompson at 8.05; today's television previewed at 8.25. Closes down at 9.25

ITV/LONDON

- 6.30 For Schools: A North American Indian's canoe 8.47 Living in a post-industrial society 10.04 Is there a need for more nuclear power stations? 10.31 The art of the interview 10.48 Religious education 11.08 Elementary arithmetic 11.22 Young nurses training in a busy hospital 11.39 Two married couples discussing ringling roles
12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with R. For Rabbitt 12.10 Let's Pretend to be the Greedy Crocodile (12.30 A Better Read. Rook singer Ian Dury talking to presenter Tom Coyne about the pressure he receives from reading while authors. Rose Tremain and Jill Tweedie recommend their favourite books)
1.00 News with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news from Tricia Ingram 1.30 Talking Personally. The final programme of the series and discussion with the former chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers, Cecil King
2.00 Film: The One That Got Away (1957) starring Harry Kruger. The true story of the only German prisoner-of-war who escaped from British custody. Directed by Roy Baker
4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Dangerous. The secret service infiltrates the dangerous home. Greenback's headquarters and promptly loses his memory 4.20 The New Fantastic Four. Animated cartoon. Today the intrepid quartet are captured by Medusa and her followers, the Inhumans 4.45 Play: In a Dark, Dark Box. A little boy becomes part of the bedtime story that his parents tell him. 5.15 Different Strokes
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news 6.25 Help! Community action news from Cathi Wheatley
6.35 Crossroads. Richard Lord attempts to cool some amorous advances
7.00 Village Earth. Dr Marina Bernardo is trying to burn the village of Colombo, Sri Lanka, into neighbourhoods
7.30 Coronation Street. Victor takes Mavis to see the country cottage he might purchase
8.00 Brass. The last episode of the British series and royalty are due to visit Liverpool. WB Charlotte really go ahead with her alternative procession? And will Morris and Guy succeed in their dastardly plan?
8.35 World in Action. The first of two uncommitted election reports from veteran American political television journalist, Walter Cronkite
9.00 Election Broadcast by the Labour Party
9.10 Best Sellers: Rage of Angels, part two. The top practice of Ken Bailey and Jennifer Parker is flourishing but not so the affair between Jennifer and Senator Adam Warner
10.10 News
10.45 Best Sellers continued
11.35 Film Change Partners' 1967 starring Zena Walker. Thriller about a man who tries to kill his business partner but is also his lover's husband. Directed by Robert Lynn
12.00 Weather.



Walter Cronkite: ITV 8.30pm

DISSENTION

Dispassionate coverage of politics during an election campaign is a laudable but seldom achieved aim but Granada seem to have done this by signing up the veteran American political commentator, Walter Cronkite. Tonight, and in next week's WORLD IN ACTION (ITV 8.30), Mr Cronkite will be reporting the General Election from the interested visitor's point-of-view. His coverage is well balanced with tonight's programme seeing him with the Alliance at a breakfast table conference; flying with Mrs Thatcher in a private jet; at Mr Foot's rally in Cardiff and also in the kitchen of Mr Foot's terraced house in Tredgar; and talking to the ordinary voter-in-the-street. This is something that Mr Cronkite could never have in the United States where his face is more familiar to the public than the politicians, the latter arguing that the

CHOICE

A strong cast, headed by Alan McClelland, Jane Wenham and Norman Rowley, has been assembled for Liane Aldrich's masterful adaptation of Maxine Gorham's pre-Revolution drama, ENEMIES (Radio 4 8.00pm) Set in the Russian provincial country estate of the factory-owning Gardin family, the play examines the conflicting political forces that assail the head of the family, Zakhar. On the one hand, he believes that he is liberal-minded but when confronted with creating communism from his factory and estate-workers, he finds himself in conflict with his intruder but essential business partner, Mikhail (played with capital relish by Timothy Bateson) who designs with Zakhar's conciliatory attitude towards the workers. A worthy play but one that does not flag, thanks to Michael Heffernan's direction

BBC 2

- 6.05 Open University: City Centre Development 6.55 Maths Curve Sketching 7.30 The Oil Game 7.45 Dinner at Baron d'Halbach's 8.10 Closes down.
6.35 For Schools. Colleges: Play: Fresh Starts, by Bill Lyons 10.00 Closes down.
11.00 Play School: For the under fives, presented by Carol Cole and Chris Tranchell. The show is the traditional, The Ant and Dove 11.25 Closes down.
5.10 Language Acquisition: An Open University production that examines the ways children learn language.
5.40 Topper: American comedy series of the 1950s about a husband and wife ghost team who return to haunt their old house in the company of a diplomat, Sir Bernard Q. This evening they help the new occupants of the house when an old school friend begins to disrupt the happy household. The director is William Ashby. Starring Leo G Carroll, Robert Stirling, Anne Jeffreys and Les Patrick.
8.05 Cartoon.
8.15 I Can Jump Puddles. Episode five of the Australian drama series based on the autobiographical novels of Alan Marshall, a crippled child who finds his way to the pool. He is now 15-years old and is determined to become independent of his parents. Starring Lewis Fitz-Gerald.
7.10 News summary with subtitles.
7.15 Election Broadcast by the Labour Party.
7.25 Royal Gala Concert, live from the Royal Albert Hall, introduced by Richard Baker, celebrating the centenary of The Royal College of Music. The concert, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, is performed by past and present members of the Royal College and includes music by Holst, Vaughan Williams, Tippett, Arnold, Elgar and Fauré. In the interval Richard Baker talks to some of the people connected with the College's history.
9.40 Spotlight. Dickie Henderson recalls the highlights of his long and successful career in showbusiness. With special guest Bertie Hale.
10.25 Private Lives presented by Maria Alkan. Her guests are Alan Price and Dr Miriam Stoppard who reminisce about the nights she spent with the singer who has left an indelible mark in their minds. Peter Skellern nudges their musical memories.
11.00 Newswatch. The latest news from around the world plus Campaign 85, full coverage of the day's election developments.
12.00 Open University: Changing Sea Levels. 12.25 Black and British. Closes down at 12.55.

CHANNEL 4

- 5.00 A Kind of Living. The first of a series of ten programmes on total self-sufficiency. Presented by actress Susan Penhaligon the series, through studio demonstrations and outside camera work, follows the efforts of a group of self-sufficiency from acquiring land, growing own food, raising poultry and livestock, crafts, home produce, fish farming to self-sufficiency in energy.
5.30 Loose Talk presented by Steve Taylor. A pot-pourri of fun and facts televised live in front of an audience. The first of the series will be the hand Asac Camera; a comedy quartet that go by the name of the Joys; American writer and film director Sam Peckinpah who made the North-West; a horror movie, Evil Dead; Denny Baker from LWT's 6 O'clock Show; and pop artist Peter Blake. The guest presenter is Muriel Gray, a designer with the Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.
6.30 Numbers at Work presented by Fred Harris. The first programme in a repeat series that deals with everyday mathematical problems. Tonight Fred Harris examines addition and subtraction, use of a calculator and the importance of estimating.
7.00 Channel Four News includes Sir Geoffrey Howe with a new economic forecast for the UK.
8.00 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt. The final of the 'Crown of Boys' Club Boxing Competition is between Manchester and Birmingham.
9.00 Vietnam: In this seventh (of 12) programmes the Tet Offensive of January 1968 is examined. It heralds President Johnson's announcement that he would not stand for re-election later in the year. The film includes footage of street fighting in the cities of South Vietnam and also takes a look at the controversial decision of the Communist troops to kill prisoners in the Imperial city of Hue.
10.00 Election Broadcast by the Labour Party.
10.10 St Elizabeth's. Legionnaires, part one. The dreaded Legionnaire's disease is suspected at the run-down hospital in a ward that is in danger of being closed due to the fact that the hospital is in the hands of the state. The note the persevering Dr Ficus receives a nasty surprise from the object of his desire, Cathy Martin.
11.10 Film: The Filleting Machine (1981) starring Tom Hardyway. A made-for-television drama about family conflict set in north-east England. The wife sees education as her child's escape route from the drudgery of a life working on the fish quay like her husband, but 'Da' wants his lot. Directed by Murray Martin.
12.00 Closes down.

Radio 4

- 6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day, 6.55, 7.05 Weather.
7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News.
8.00 Election Call: 01-580 4411. Simultaneously broadcast with BBC 1.
8.40 The Week on 4.
8.45 Election Broadcast (Conservative).
8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Election Call: 01-580 4411. Simultaneously broadcast with BBC 1.
10.00 Money Box.
10.30 Morning Story.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down Your Way visits Partridge in Oxfordshire.
11.48 Poetry Pleasur.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote... Unquote.
12.35 Weather: Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.05 The World At One: Films.
1.25 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
2.05 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. My Brother's Keeper, by R. E. Lamb.
6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day, 6.55, 7.05 Weather.
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1.05 The World At One: Films.
1.25 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
2.05 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. My Brother's Keeper, by R. E. Lamb.

Radio 2

- 5.00 Ken Bruce, 7.30 Peter Alliss, 10.00 Jimmy Young, 12.00 Music While You Work, 12.30 Sports Desk, 2.30 Ed Stewart including 3.20 Sports Desk, 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.2, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00 John Drum including 6.45 Sports Desk and Classified (all with Dance Band Days and Big Band) 7.30 Chris Crack, 7.30 Alan Parry, 8.45 Humphrey Lyttelton with the Best of Jazz, 8.50 Star Sound, 9.57 Sports Desk, 10.00 The Monday Movie Quiz, 10.30 Racing Desk (including Stuart Hall, 1.00 Terry Wogan with Two's Best, 2.00-3.00 Charles Novak presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 3

- 6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Waldteufel, Schubert, Dvorak; records.
7.30 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Torelli Monteverdi, Handel, Piazzolla; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 The Week's Composer. Debussy; records.
10.05 French Electronic Music. Mondoville, Clerambault.
10.35 Pictures from an exhibition. Muscovy, Geography, 2.20 Lifetime, 2.40 Dance Workshop. Heart Grow Stronger, 11.58-12.18 Open University: 11.30 The Nature of Weathering Heights, 11.50 British Intelligence Scale.

Radio 1

- 8.00 Adrian John with The Early Show, 7.00 Mike Read, 8.00 Simon Bates, 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 News, 7.00 Platform 5 with Janice Long, 8.00 Top Gear, 10.00 Mark Ellen, 12.00 Close.

Radio 5

- 6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day, 6.55, 7.05 Weather.
7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News.
8.00 Election Call: 01-580 4411. Simultaneously broadcast with BBC 1.
8.40 The Week on 4.
8.45 Election Broadcast (Conservative).
8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Election Call: 01-580 4411. Simultaneously broadcast with BBC 1.
10.00 Money Box.
10.30 Morning Story.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down Your Way visits Partridge in Oxfordshire.
11.48 Poetry Pleasur.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote... Unquote.
12.35 Weather: Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.05 The World At One: Films.
1.25 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
2.05 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. My Brother's Keeper, by R. E. Lamb.

Radio 6

- 6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day, 6.55, 7.05 Weather.
7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News.
8.00 Election Call: 01-580 4411. Simultaneously broadcast with BBC 1.
8.40 The Week on 4.
8.45 Election Broadcast (Conservative).
8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Election Call: 01-580 4411. Simultaneously broadcast with BBC 1.
10.00 Money Box.
10.30 Morning Story.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down Your Way visits Partridge in Oxfordshire.
11.48 Poetry Pleasur.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote... Unquote.
12.35 Weather: Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.05 The World At One: Films.
1.25 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
2.05 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. My Brother's Keeper, by R. E. Lamb.

Radio 7

- 6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day, 6.55, 7.05 Weather.
7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News.
8.00 Election Call: 01-580 4411. Simultaneously broadcast with BBC 1.
8.40 The Week on 4.
8.45 Election Broadcast (Conservative).
8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Election Call: 01-580 4411. Simultaneously broadcast with BBC 1.
10.00 Money Box.
10.30 Morning Story.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down Your Way visits Partridge in Oxfordshire.
11.48 Poetry Pleasur.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote... Unquote.
12.35 Weather: Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.05 The World At One: Films.
1.25 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
2.05 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. My Brother's Keeper, by R. E. Lamb.

WORLD SERVICE

- 6.00m Newswatch, 6.30 Counterpoint, 7.00 World News, 7.30 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary, 7.40 News, 7.55 Reporting of the Day, 8.00 News, 8.15 Reflections, 8.15 Peabody Choice, 8.30 Anything Goes, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.60 News, 7.75 News, 7.90 News, 8.05 News, 8.20 News, 8.35 News, 8.50 News, 9.05 News, 9.20 News, 9.35 News, 9.50 News, 10.05 News, 10.20 News, 10.35 News, 10.50 News, 11.05 News, 11.20 News, 11.35 News, 11.50 News, 12.05 News, 12.20 News, 12.35 News, 12.50 News.

FREQUENCIES

Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 12 VHF 89.1MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90.92-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

- WALE 10.30am-11.00 Yaglori Y. Ganniff Hon. 1.02pm-1.05 News of Wales. Headlines, 3.55-3.58 News of Wales. News, 4.55-4.58. 5.00-5.03. 5.05-5.08. 5.10-5.13. 5.15-5.18. 5.20-5.23. 5.25-5.28. 5.30-5.33. 5.35-5.38. 5.40-5.43. 5.45-5.48. 5.50-5.53. 5.55-5.58. 6.00-6.03. 6.05-6.08. 6.10-6.13. 6.15-6.18. 6.20-6.23. 6.25-6.28. 6.30-6.33. 6.35-6.38. 6.40-6.43. 6.45-6.48. 6.50-6.53. 6.55-6.58. 7.00-7.03. 7.05-7.08. 7.10-7.13. 7.15-7.18. 7.20-7.23. 7.25-7.28. 7.30-7.33. 7.35-7.38. 7.40-7.43. 7.45-7.48. 7.50-7.53. 7.55-7.58. 8.00-8.03. 8.05-8.08. 8.10-8.13. 8.15-8.18. 8.20-8.23. 8.25-8.28. 8.30-8.33. 8.35-8.38. 8.40-8.43. 8.45-8.48. 8.50-8.53. 8.55-8.58. 9.00-9.03. 9.05-9.08. 9.10-9.13. 9.15-9.18. 9.20-9.23. 9.25-9.28. 9.30-9.33. 9.35-9.38. 9.40-9.43. 9.45-9.48. 9.50-9.53. 9.55-9.58. 10.00-10.03. 10.05-10.08. 10.10-10.13. 10.15-10.18. 10.20-10.23. 10.25-10.28. 10.30-10.33. 10.35-10.38. 10.40-10.43. 10.45-10.48. 10.50-10.53. 10.55-10.58. 11.00-11.03. 11.05-11.08. 11.10-11.13. 11.15-11.18. 11.20-11.23. 11.25-11.28. 11.30-11.33. 11.35-11.38. 11.40-11.43. 11.45-11.48. 11.50-11.53. 11.55-11.58. 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7.20-7.23. 7.25-7.28. 7.30-7.33. 7.35-7.38. 7.40-7.43. 7.45-7.48. 7.50-7.53. 7.55-7.58. 8.00-8.03. 8.05-8.08. 8.10-8.13. 8.15-8.18. 8.20-8.23. 8.25-8.28. 8.30-8.33. 8.35-8.38. 8.40-8.43. 8.45-8.48. 8.50-8.53. 8.55-8.58. 9.00-9.03. 9.05-9.08. 9.10-9.13. 9.15-9.18. 9.20-9.23. 9.25-9.28. 9.30-9.33. 9.35-9.38. 9.40-9.43. 9.45-9.48. 9.50-9.53. 9.55-9.58. 10.00-10.03. 10.05-10.08. 10.10-10.13. 10.15-10.18. 10.20-10.23. 10.25-10.28. 10.30-10.33. 10.35-10.38. 10.40-10.43. 10.45-10.48. 10.50-10.53. 10.55-10.58. 11.00-11.03. 11.05-11.08. 11.10-11.13. 11.15-11.18. 11.20-11.23. 11.25-11.28. 11.30-11.33. 11.35-11.38. 11.40-11.43. 11.45-11.48. 11.50-11.53. 11.55-11.58. 12.00-12.03. 12.05-12.08. 12.10-12.13. 12.15-12.18. 12.20-12.23. 12.25-12.28. 12.30-12.33. 12.35-12.38. 12.40-12.43. 12.45-12.48. 12.50-12.53. 12.55-12.58. 1.00-1.03. 1.05-1.08. 1.10-1.13. 1.15-1.18. 1.20-1.23. 1.25-1.28. 1.30-1.33. 1.35-1.38. 1.40-1.43. 1.45-1.48. 1.50-1.53. 1.55-1.58. 2.00-2.03. 2.05-2.08. 2.10-2.13. 2.15-2.18. 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4.55-4.58. 5.00-5.03. 5.05-5.08. 5.10-5.13. 5.15-5.18. 5.20-5.23. 5.25-5.28. 5.30-5.33. 5.35-5.38. 5.40-5.43. 5.45-5.48. 5.50-5.53. 5.55-5.58. 6.00-6.03.

3 give up prison rooftop protest

An attempt to talk seven prisoners, including four IRA men, out of their rooftop protest at Albany jail on the Isle of Wight began yesterday after three of the 10 men who started the demonstration on Friday came down.

They were taken off the roof by a hydraulic lifting platform and a spokesman at Albany said: "The rest of the prison is very quiet."

A total of 110 men have now been transferred from Albany to mainland prisons following the destruction of the jail on Friday when prisoners rioted, ripping up furniture and hurling cell doors and sinks at prison officers. Damage was estimated at £1.5m.

The whole of B Wing is now unusable and a quarter of C wing has had to be evacuated. There are 168 men left in the prison.

The men on the roof have hung out banners with messages scrawled on white sheets asking for the repatriation of "IRA political prisoners" and equal treatment for inmates of prisons in Ulster and Britain.

Film of the damaged workshops and art room was shown on television news bulletins. A prison spokesman said that taxpayers should see what they would have to pay for.



Making a clean sweep: Volunteers armed with detectors battle with the metal rubbish on Brighton beach yesterday. The operation, which had the backing of the resort's council, is said to have been the biggest of its kind in the world. (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Letter from Warsaw How Britain helped the Polish underground

The West is in bad odour in official Poland. Hardly a day passes without one spokesman or another denouncing the stupidity of Western sanctions or the mendacity of the Western press.

During these inclement times, diplomats, by way of defence, tend to revive their glittering national contributions to Poland: the French talk of Enlightenment, of Voltaire's influence on Polish thought, of the Franco-Polish courts of Polish kings. The Italian chatter about the church. But the British remain strangely silent - our main gift to Poland is the Warsaw sewer system.

That may seem a dubious achievement, especially during summer, when the stench rises out of the cobble-stoned roads leading to the Vistula river. But in the nineteenth century the British construction was a formidable triumph of persistence and engineering - and these sewers later saved more lives than the average first aid centre, acting as a clandestine link between Warsaw districts during the Second World War.

The system was designed by William Lindley in the 1870s and the construction work was continued by his sons, William and Joseph. The municipal authorities decided after the great fire of Warsaw in 1866 that a water supply system was needed - until then district such as Praga pumped their water straight from the river without filters and wells were the main water source.

But the social resistance to a sewer system was strong, partly because of the cost. A typical pamphlet of the period is entitled: 'The water supply and sewage system for Warsaw as an instrument of Judaism and chauvinism aimed at the destruction of the Polish population of the Vistula.'

But Lindley, in an effort which would nowadays earn him half a page of promotion in the Financial Times, succeeded in selling his design and even managed to persuade the Warsaw mayor, then his only general, to use his influence in a Czarist St Petersburg to get approval for the project.

By 1886 the system was functioning well. But there is no greater tribute to the quality of the design than the way it was used by the anti-Nazi resistance in occupied Warsaw. During the uprising of 1944, it was the sewers which proved to be the only reliable link between the old town district and the northern district of Zoliborz, which were cut off by the German troops.

The sewers became not only a communications channel but also the way to transport ammunition, guns and food. Conditions underground were even worse than above: the tunnels were black and round, so that it was almost impossible to find a footstep.

The routes which eventually encompassed most of the centre of the capital were tried out by "sewer women", kapularki, nimble girls who laid string as markers along the way. To lose the string was certain death. The escaping kapularki had to use short sticks to feel their way and even a relatively short distance could take a whole day of light-by-inch progress.

The sewers had been used to some effect to provide escape for Jewish resistance fighters during the ghetto uprising of 1943, but came fully into their own the following year.

The Germans swiftly realized what was going on and developed their own sewer units, which would booby trap the tunnels, luring, according to at least one account, grenades from the roofs of the tunnels. A gas known as Typhoon was also used and its explosive power was so dramatic that there are few survivors' accounts of its effects.

Nowadays the sewers are merely a source of complaint. The water supply too is limited - my own is out for a time, usually three weeks, every summer - partly because the old Lindley system cannot cope with the large city that Warsaw has become and partly because of the large amount of equipment that was destroyed during the war.

But the Lindley network is still coping remarkably well and has certainly stood the test of time better than Voltaire. There is a perverse satisfaction in being able to smell every day on the way to work British influence.

Roger Boyes

Parkinson and Jenkin tipped in reshuffle

Continued from page 1

be persuaded otherwise, believing him to be an excellent candidate for Home Secretary.

Sir Geoffrey's reputation for toughness and single-mindedness was won during the Heath administration, for his part as Solicitor General in the passage of the European Communities Act and the Industrial Relations Act, the two most controversial measures of the Parliament.

That reputation has been strengthened by his apparently unyielding stance during the Thatcher years.

But as a young politician he was also known for his reputation as a social reformer.

Mr Jenkin, a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Secretary of State for Social Services, is the strong runner for

a post of Chancellor if Sir Geoffrey moves.

His only serious rival would be Mr Nigel Lawson, another former Treasury minister. But Mr Jenkin has the longer ministerial career and Mrs Thatcher is thought unlikely to want to move Mr Lawson from the Department of Energy, where he has established a firm grip.

Mr Whitlaw's departure from the Home Office in the event of a Tory win seems to be in little doubt. He is expected to made Leader of the Lords soon after the election.

Last Friday on the BBC radio programme Election Call he replied, when asked about his position in a future Tory government: "I will do whatever I am asked to do."

Arafat moves to put down PLO 'mutiny'

Continued from page 1

colleagues believe they were sent by Syrian military authorities. The implication is obvious: Palestinians who reject Mr Arafat's leadership and thus any attempt to negotiate with Israel through King Hussein of Jordan will be rewarded financially and militarily by Syria and Libya.

So far about 200 men are actively involved in the "mutiny" and more radical PLO leaders such as Dr George Habash, of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, still support Mr Arafat. Since there are up to 10,000 guerrillas in Lebanon, the "mutiny" can hardly be considered extensive, but it nevertheless constitutes a serious challenge to the PLO leadership.

Lebanon abductions, page 6

Pym likely to fight over Foreign Office post

Continued from page 1

ing to his friends, felt threatened by her attitude.

But Mrs Thatcher emphasized yesterday: "Really, may I make one plea: we have got two and a bit weeks to go in this election. We have got to fight it on the really big issues and that is what I am trying to do."

Certainly, if Mrs Thatcher was returned with an even stronger majority, Mr Pym would not be the only Cabinet member to find himself threatened in her reshuffle.

Mud avalanche buries Alpine village, killing 9

Teglio, (AP) - A giant avalanche of snow and mud crashed down on to this tiny village in north Italy yesterday, killing nine people and injuring at least 20. Rescue squads were searching for more people possibly buried under the debris.

The wall of snow hit the Lombardian village of about 350 residents shortly after noon, crushing at least 15 houses and causing other smaller avalanches.

Teglio, near the Swiss border and at an altitude of 3,300 ft, had been hit by rain and snow for 20 successive days.

The disaster came shortly after about 400 people from the town of Valdissino had evacuated mountain hotels and moved to lower towns.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements: The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, attends a concert to celebrate the granting of its Royal Charter, Albert Hall, London, 7.10.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, visits the Royal Postgraduate Medical School at Hammersmith Hospital, London, 2.30; attends the Chelsea Flower Show, Royal Chelsea Hospital, London, 5.30.

Princess Margaret attends the Chelsea Flower Show, 5.25. Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester and The Duchess of Gloucester attend the Chelsea Flower Show, 5.15.

Princess Alexandra attends the annual dinner of the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London, 7.25.

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New exhibitions

Matthew Boulton and the Toy-makers, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until July 3).

Topographical Pictures: local scenes, featuring town and country over two centuries, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri (until July 31).

Man's Activities on Rivers, Lakes and Seas: 19th and 20th century British paintings and watercolours, Mathon Court, Mathon, nr Malvern; daily 9.30 to 12.30; (until June 24).

Paintings by John Alford, Silk Top Hat Gallery, 4 Quality Square, Ludlow, Shropshire; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Tues and Sun; (ends today).

Talks, lectures: Birds of the West Midlands, by Graham Harrison, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 6.30.

Bridges and their Builders, by C. L. Thompson, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Art and Architecture in Ancient Macedonia, by Prof Manolis Andronikos, Natural Philosophy Lecture Theatre, Aberdeen University, St Machar Drive, Aberdeen, 5.15.

Music: Organ recital by Nicholas Legge, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.

Organ recital by Michael Harris, St Bartholomew's Church, Ambley, Leeds, 8.

Waltzes from Vienna, by Elmadfa! Musical Society, Sherman Theatre, Cardiff, 7.30.

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The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly index average of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

Table with columns: Index, Average price (£), % change over the preceding 12 months, % change over the preceding 6 months, % change 3 months.

The average cost of a second-hand house, seasonally adjusted, is now £27,796, almost 11% per cent higher than a year ago, according to the latest Times-Halifax Building Society House Price Index for April. The index had risen to 125.2 in April.

During April the price of second-hand homes, on an unadjusted basis, rose by 3.3 per cent while the average for a new home increased by 5 per cent, compared with the rise of 2.4 per cent in March, a record of £24,250.

Across the country there is a huge range in the average cost of a second-hand house, ranging from £12,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside, £28,700 in Greater London, but the largest rise - about four per cent - came in the north-west to April - was recorded in Yorkshire and Humberside and the North-west.

North and South-east: A25: Single lane traffic at junction of new Godstone by-pass construction site in Surrey; use M25 instead. A26: Lane closures at junction 1 (M25 intersection); severe congestion likely. M1: No access northbound at junction 5 (Watford); also lane switching on northbound carriageway.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures at junction 32 (Cardiff). M5: Lane closures between junctions 5 (M30) and 6 (A509) at A509 junction. Midlands and East Anglia: A46: Roadworks on Bridgefoot gyratory, Stratford-on-Avon. A425: Roadworks 5 of Wotton-under-Edge, Warwickshire, from Loxley turn to Redhill.

North: A59: Manual traffic control at Lawton, crossroads NW of Kildesley, Cheshire. A19: Lane closures on Thirkby-bypass, N Yorks. M62: Lane closures between junctions 23 (Ripponden) and 23 (Huddersfield).

Scotland: M19: Lane closures between junctions 2 (M9) and 3 (Livingston). M90: Lane closures between junctions 1 (Kirkcaldy) and 2 (Rosyth); no access northbound at junction 2; no exit northbound at junction 2.

Anniversaries: Births: Lisianski, botanist, South Rashall, Sweden, 1707; William Hunter, physician and medical writer, Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, 1718; Frisz Messner, physician, Weil, Germany, 1734; Thomas Howard, London 1759.

Deaths: Girolamo Savonarola, preacher and martyr, burnt at the stake, Florence, 1498; Henrik Ibsen, Oslo, 1906; John D. Rockefeller, Orland Beach, Florida, 1937.

Weather

A trough of low pressure will move NE over England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

London, SE, central S, E, central N, NE England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry at first with light sun, showers developing, some heavy, perhaps thunder; wind S to SW, light, increasing moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Rain, then showers, some heavy, perhaps thunder; wind W to NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyle, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, rain at times, some heavy, perhaps thunder; wind variable, light; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Border, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, North Fife, NW Scotland: Mostly dry, bright or sunny intervals, light breeze; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetlands: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of rain soon drying out; wind S, veering W to moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate, becoming moderate. SE Scotland: Wind S, veering W to moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. Irish Sea: Wind S or SW, light or moderate, locally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 5.57 am Sun sets: 4.59 am Moon rises: 8.57 pm Moon sets: 5.01 pm Full moon: May 26.

Lighting-up time: London 8.22 pm to 4.25 am; Belfast 8.28 pm to 4.38 am; Edinburgh 8.10 pm to 4.18 am; Manchester 8.42 pm to 4.55 am; Newcastle 8.42 pm to 4.55 am.

Yesterday: Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud: 1, rain: 2, Wind: SW, light to mod.

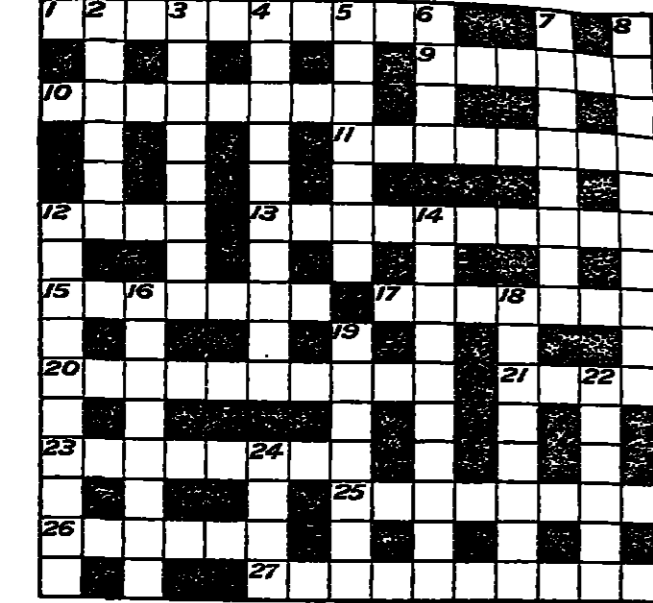
London: Yesterday: Temp: min 6 to 8, max 16C (51F to 61F); sun 10 to 11, 13 to 14, 16 to 17, 19 to 20, 22 to 23, 25 to 26, 28 to 29, 31 to 32, 34 to 35, 37 to 38, 40 to 41, 43 to 44, 46 to 47, 49 to 50, 52 to 53, 55 to 56, 58 to 59, 61 to 62, 64 to 65, 67 to 68, 70 to 71, 73 to 74, 76 to 77, 79 to 80, 82 to 83, 85 to 86, 88 to 89, 91 to 92, 94 to 95, 97 to 98, 100 to 101, 103 to 104, 106 to 107, 109 to 110, 112 to 113, 115 to 116, 118 to 119, 121 to 122, 124 to 125, 127 to 128, 130 to 131, 133 to 134, 136 to 137, 139 to 140, 142 to 143, 145 to 146, 148 to 149, 151 to 152, 154 to 155, 157 to 158, 160 to 161, 163 to 164, 166 to 167, 169 to 170, 172 to 173, 175 to 176, 178 to 179, 181 to 182, 184 to 185, 187 to 188, 190 to 191, 193 to 194, 196 to 197, 199 to 200, 202 to 203, 205 to 206, 208 to 209, 211 to 212, 214 to 215, 217 to 218, 220 to 221, 223 to 224, 226 to 227, 229 to 230, 232 to 233, 235 to 236, 238 to 239, 241 to 242, 244 to 245, 247 to 248, 250 to 251, 253 to 254, 256 to 257, 259 to 260, 262 to 263, 265 to 266, 268 to 269, 271 to 272, 274 to 275, 277 to 278, 280 to 281, 283 to 284, 286 to 287, 289 to 290, 292 to 293, 295 to 296, 298 to 299, 301 to 302, 304 to 305, 307 to 308, 310 to 311, 313 to 314, 316 to 317, 319 to 320, 322 to 323, 325 to 326, 328 to 329, 331 to 332, 334 to 335, 337 to 338, 340 to 341, 343 to 344, 346 to 347, 349 to 350, 352 to 353, 355 to 356, 358 to 359, 361 to 362, 364 to 365, 367 to 368, 370 to 371, 373 to 374, 376 to 377, 379 to 380, 382 to 383, 385 to 386, 388 to 389, 391 to 392, 394 to 395, 397 to 398, 400 to 401, 403 to 404, 406 to 407, 409 to 410, 412 to 413, 415 to 416, 418 to 419, 421 to 422, 424 to 425, 427 to 428, 430 to 431, 433 to 434, 436 to 437, 439 to 440, 442 to 443, 445 to 446, 448 to 449, 451 to 452, 454 to 455, 457 to 458, 460 to 461, 463 to 464, 466 to 467, 469 to 470, 472 to 473, 475 to 476, 478 to 479, 481 to 482, 484 to 485, 487 to 488, 490 to 491, 493 to 494, 496 to 497, 499 to 500, 502 to 503, 505 to 506, 508 to 509, 511 to 512, 514 to 515, 517 to 518, 520 to 521, 523 to 524, 526 to 527, 529 to 530, 532 to 533, 535 to 536, 538 to 539, 541 to 542, 544 to 545, 547 to 548, 550 to 551, 553 to 554, 556 to 557, 559 to 560, 562 to 563, 565 to 566, 568 to 569, 571 to 572, 574 to 575, 577 to 578, 580 to 581, 583 to 584, 586 to 587, 589 to 590, 592 to 593, 595 to 596, 598 to 599, 601 to 602, 604 to 605, 607 to 608, 610 to 611, 613 to 614, 616 to 617, 619 to 620, 622 to 623, 625 to 626, 628 to 629, 631 to 632, 634 to 635, 637 to 638, 640 to 641, 643 to 644, 646 to 647, 649 to 650, 652 to 653, 655 to 656, 658 to 659, 661 to 662, 664 to 665, 667 to 668, 670 to 671, 673 to 674, 676 to 677, 679 to 680, 682 to 683, 685 to 686, 688 to 689, 691 to 692, 694 to 695, 697 to 698, 700 to 701, 703 to 704, 706 to 707, 709 to 710, 712 to 713, 715 to 716, 718 to 719, 721 to 722, 724 to 725, 727 to 728, 730 to 731, 733 to 734, 736 to 737, 739 to 740, 742 to 743, 745 to 746, 748 to 749, 751 to 752, 754 to 755, 757 to 758, 760 to 761, 763 to 764, 766 to 767, 769 to 770, 772 to 773, 775 to 776, 778 to 779, 781 to 782, 784 to 785, 787 to 788, 790 to 791, 793 to 794, 796 to 797, 799 to 800, 802 to 803, 805 to 806, 808 to 809, 811 to 812, 814 to 815, 817 to 818, 820 to 821, 823 to 824, 826 to 827, 829 to 830, 832 to 833, 835 to 836, 838 to 839, 841 to 842, 844 to 845, 847 to 848, 850 to 851, 853 to 854, 856 to 857, 859 to 860, 862 to 863, 865 to 866, 868 to 869, 871 to 872, 874 to 875, 877 to 878, 880 to 881, 883 to 884, 886 to 887, 889 to 890, 892 to 893, 895 to 896, 898 to 899, 901 to 902, 904 to 905, 907 to 908, 910 to 911, 913 to 914, 916 to 917, 919 to 920, 922 to 923, 925 to 926, 928 to 929, 931 to 932, 934 to 935, 937 to 938, 940 to 941, 943 to 944, 946 to 947, 949 to 950, 952 to 953, 955 to 956, 958 to 959, 961 to 962, 964 to 965, 967 to 968, 970 to 971, 973 to 974, 976 to 977, 979 to 980, 982 to 983, 985 to 986, 988 to 989, 991 to 992, 994 to 995, 997 to 998, 1000 to 1001.

Highest and lowest: Saturday: Highest temp: London, 16C (61F); lowest temp: Cape Wrath, 10C (50F); highest rainfall: Wiltshire, 1.1mm; lowest rainfall: Devon, 0mm.

YESTERDAY: Highest temp: London, 16C (61F); lowest temp: Cape Wrath, 10C (50F); highest rainfall: Wiltshire, 1.1mm; lowest rainfall: Devon, 0mm.

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,136



- ACROSS: 1 Dick, soldier and seer (7, 3). 9 A winner and nothing to show? Some yarn! (6). 10 Stop leader of new party by armed force (8). 11 Scandianvian has no right to reject titles (8). 12 Almost uncanny means of river control (4). 13 Sheep with a neck-feather? That's crazy! (10). 15 Grassland she would have kept under control (7). 17 One address in this strange area from another (7). 20 Poor offering champagne? Times have changed (6, 4). 21 Directions to a novice swimmer (4). 23 Merits A1 treatment taken point by point (8). 25 In Europe area of forest and three quarters plateau (8). 26 A fine sight the tour de France, we hear (6). 27 Guards the ice-bound Styx perhaps? (10).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,135 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

High tides

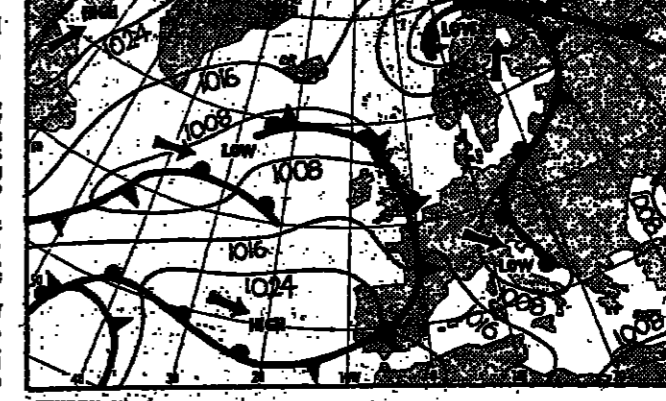


Table with columns: Location, AM, PM, PM, PM. Lists high tide times for various coastal locations.

Around Britain

Table with columns: Sun, Rain, Wind, Sea, Sky, Visibility. Provides weather forecasts for various regions around Britain.

Abroad

Table with columns: C, F, C, F. Provides weather forecasts for various international locations.